

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911.

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Telegrams.

NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

BRITISH MERCHANTS
HOPEFUL OF AD-
JUSTMENT.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

Bombay, Mar. 16, 2 p.m.
At the annual dinner of the
Associated Chambers of Com-
merce of Great Britain, the Rt.
Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton,
President of the Board of Trade,
said that the information received
from the Chambers of Commerce
relative to the effect upon British
trade of the new Japanese
tariff law had enabled the British
Government to place the case be-
fore the Japanese Government in
such a way that he hoped a sat-
isfactory conclusion of the com-
mercial treaty negotiations
between the two Governments
would be reached.

His Excellency M. Taseaki
Kato, the Japanese Ambassador,
who was also present, dwelt upon
the friendliness with which the
negotiations had been conducted,
and stated that he had every con-
fidence that the Anglo-Japanese
negotiations would end in a
satisfactory way before long.

THE DALAI LAMA.

MOVEMENTS WATCHED.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

The Grand Council has tele-
graphed to the Chinese Amban in
Tibet to watch the movements of
the ex Dalai Lama, so as to pre-
vent him from creating a rising
among the monks.

COMMISSIONER AT HANKOW.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

Young Si Ki has memorialized
the Throne to station a special
commercial commissioner at
Hankow.

Experimental speed trials have
been made by a destroyer with
oil fuel. The same results were
obtained at a cost of £1200 as
were attained with coal costing
£140 (?).

Telegrams.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM.

HANDED IN AT PEKING.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

It is reported that the Russian
Minister has sent in an ultimatum
to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Ready to Transport

Troops.

Peking, March 16.

The President of the Army
Board has asked the Throne to
construct a railway from Kalgan
to Fulu for the transport of
troops in case of operations.

The President of the Board of
Communications proposes to in-
crease the foreign loan from the
four countries to Tls. 20,000,000
for the construction of the
suggested railway.

Urgent Despatches.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

The Board of Foreign Affairs
has received several urgent tele-
grams from the Tartar General
of Ili. These telegrams have been
forwarded unopened to Prince
Ching.

Sudden Demand for Railways.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

The Governor of Turkestan has
asked the throne to construct a
railway from Turkestan to Mon-
golia. The Prince Regent is con-
ferring on this matter with the
Board of Finance and the Board
of Communications.

Russia's ultimatum to China
with regard to the Turkestan fron-
tiers raises a number of wide and
awkward questions. The matter
in dispute is scarcely susceptible
of a strict judgment upon the
merits, for independent evidence
of what occurs in the heart of Asia
is a scarce commodity, and in the
scrupulous observance of treaty
rights and obligations Russian and
Chinese officials are about six
and half a dozen. It is quite
possible that the Tsar's Govern-
ment has cause of complaint; the
practical question is the expe-
diency of pressing it in such a
form as to provoke Celestial sus-
piciousities and stimulate those
onlookers who have reason to be
jealous of their moral influence
over the directors of policy in
Peking.

Telegrams.

As soon as one Power shows
that it is "not to be trifled with,"
it becomes incumbent upon sev-
eral others to restore the balance
by a corresponding self-assertion,
with the danger of friction all
round and especially of arousing
the emotions of that "Young
China" whose momentum it is
difficult at this stage to measure.
Foreign indiscretion at this jun-
cture might precipitate an ex-
plosion of nationalism with rather
disastrous consequences, and it
is a time in which all responsible
diplomacy in the Far East should
be inspired to "ca' canny."—
"Pall Mall Gazette."

[A Mukden report says that the
Russians have sent about three
hundred thousand soldiers into
Northern Manchuria under the
pretext of plague prevention, and
the Japanese, seeing these extra-
ordinary movements, are secretly
making preparations, with the
result that there are Japanese
soldiers everywhere along the
South Manchuria Railway. The
Peking correspondent of a Muk-
den paper writes that he has
information that Russia, France,
Great Britain, Germany and
Japan are going to enter into an
alliance and that Great Britain,
France and Germany have agreed
to the division of Manchuria be-
tween Russia and Japan.]

YUNNAN REBELS.

TO BE SUPPRESSED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

The Peking Government has
telegraphed to Viceroy Li, of Yun-
nan, to suppress the risings of the
malefactors in his provinces, so as
to prevent the British from inter-
fering.

National Assembly Meets.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

The National Assembly has
held an extraordinary meeting in
connection with the frontier
disputes in Yunnan and Tibet.

Prince Lun, the president, ad-
dressed the gathering and im-
pressed upon the senators the
necessity of not interfering with
China's diplomatic foreign ques-
tions.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

ANXIETY IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

Owing to the critical situation
over the frontier disputes, the
Prince Regent has instructed
Prince Lun to ask Prince Ching
to cancel his leave of absence.

Telegrams.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE "TIMES" GIVES GOOD ADVICE.

JAPAN NO PARTY TO
ALLEGED AGGRESSION.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

London, via Bombay, March 17,
7.15 a.m.

In a long editorial the "Times"
presses upon China the urgency of
accepting, without equivocation
and promptly, those Russian de-
mands which she does not mean
seriously to contest, and to
negotiate earnestly with regard
to the remainder.

The "Times" point out that
grave consequences will ensue, in
the event of an unconciliatory
attitude, not only to China but
also to all other powers interested
in the Far East. It scouts the
idea that Japan has not been a
stranger to the supposed designs
of Russia and had sought her own
interests in supporting them.

Japan, the "Times" declares,
realises only too clearly the
calamitous effects of a crisis in
Far Eastern affairs which such
action would entail.

CHINESE MINISTER AT TOKIO.

RECALLED TO PEKING.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

The Peking Government has
telegraphed to the Chinese Minis-
ter at Tokio to return to Peking.

CHINA BORROWS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

The Board of Communications
has telegraphed to the Chinese
Minister at Brussels to negotiate
a loan of Tls. 10,000,000 from the
Belgian Government.

PEKING FORTS.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.

Prince Tai Tao intends to in-
crease the number of forts in
Peking.

Telegrams.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

BRITAIN TO SHARE THEM.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, March 16, 10 p.m.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward
Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs, has asserted that Great
Britain will participate in Japan's
tariff concessions with America.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

HUGE GUNS ORDERED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Mar. 16, 10 p.m.

The Lords of the Admiralty
have placed an order for a num-
ber of 13.5 guns for the navy.

They are of a most powerful
character, and guaranteed to be
able to pierce the heaviest armour
at a distance of seven miles.

HOTEL KEEPER SUMMONED.

FOR HARBOURING A POLICEMAN.

R. H. Whitaker, of the Praya
East Hotel, was summoned at the
Magistrate's this morning, before
Mr. J. R. Wood, with harbouring
a policeman at about 3 a.m.
on the 11th inst.

Inspector Kerr prosecuted, and
Mr. P. W. Goldring (from the
firm of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow
and Morrell), appeared on behalf
of the defendant.

It appears that while Sergeant
Macdonald was passing the Praya
East Hotel on the 11th inst., at
about 3 a.m., he saw the place
lighted up. He then went close
up to the door and had a peep
through the key hole, and saw
a crowd standing by. The
Sergeant left immediately and
went to the station to report
it to the Inspector. About twenty
minutes later Inspector Kerr and
Sergeant Macdonald went to the
Praya East Hotel, and peeped
through the door again. On doing
so, they saw Whitaker, Winter,
a Chinese boy, and a girl stand by
the side of the counter, and a
European policeman sitting on a
chair. They then saw the police-
man leaving, and stepped aside.
When he came out they asked him
if that was the way he did his duty,
and he replied that he saw a light
in the bar and went in to on-
quire what was wrong.

The case was remanded till
Thursday afternoon at 2.15 p.m.

POLICE COURT.

A Chinese was fined \$15, for
having a stall in Wing Woo St.
without a proper licence.

Wong Tse, motor driver of the
Dragon Cycle Depot, was sum-
moned for driving a motor car
in Kennedy Road. Defendant
stated that he drove the car up
Garden Road and then went a
little way in Kennedy road as far
as the tram line. The Magistrate
imposed a fine of \$5, and told
the defendant that he must not
drive cars in Kennedy Road.

The watchman on board the
s.s. Sui An reports that somebody
entered his cabin between 6 p.m.
on the 13th inst., and 5 a.m. on
the 14th inst., and stole a nickel
revolver valued at \$15.

TOMMY'S BEER.

From to-day the soldier's beer
will, in the clubs and cantons he
frequents, cost him 19 cents a
pint!

Last night some vigorous and
violent criticism was made as to
the policy adopted by the govern-
ment towards Tommy's beer; and
it is distinctly interesting to learn
how the soldier stands in Hong-
kong as compared with the con-
ditions that prevail during his
residence at home.

In England he is able to secure
a pint of beer for 1.1-2d, and the
soldiers of the infantry regiments
are in receipt of 1s. 3d. a day. It
is an astonishing fact to learn
that there are over 1000 men,
and those Europeans, to-day in
Hongkong in receipt of the sum of
\$16 a month. And out of this
they have to pay for room boys
and all extras, to secure their own
cleaning gear, pipe-clay, blacking,
&c., and fortunate is a man who is
able to have \$10 left out of his pay.

One gentleman, last night, com-
pared this to the money earned by
an ordinary rickshaw coolie, and
wondered how the government
could inflict such a penalty as the
withdrawal of the rebate on the
liquor of the "fighting man."

Discussing further, the sol-
dier's sympathiser asked how he
thought Tommy compared with
the average civilian in Hongkong
when the former handed a 5 cent
piece to the rickshaw coolie for his
fare, while the civilian gave 10
cents. Tommy was in receipt of
\$16 a month, the civilian any-
thing from \$300 up. The sol-
dier it should be remembered, had
to provide any white clothes he
desired out of his own pocket, as
well as any boots and extras
other than those supplied by the
Army authorities.

Life here was not to be com-
pared from the expenditure point
of view with that which existed
in the barracks at home. He
also remarked that it was wonder-
ful how some of the men lived
here with a wife and two to five
children.

The abandonment of the rebate
was considered a great hardship.
Asked as to the cash taken, the
interviewee said: "You give
Tommy a \$10 bill and see what
he will do with it. He does not
bring it to his club or canton.
He goes down town to get 80c
over the ten dollars for it, and we
take hundreds of dollars—almost
every cent of the money—in
silver, and this again means a
tremendous loss, for the govern-
ment has done nothing to improve
the sad condition of affairs which
has existed in our currency for
years past."

It was also brought to our notice
that the Naval Yard officials, in
every capacity, are in receipt of
Colonial allowance. Some of the
men at home would be in receipt
of 35s or more a week. Here men
engaged in the Naval Yard are
sometimes in receipt of \$1200 to
\$1500 a year as salary, whilst
their Colonial allowance runs to
\$2000 a year. This great con-
trast between the two services
naturally tends to make the army
by no means popular, and these
figures show how hard pushed is
the soldier as compared with the
man who serves in a minor capa-
city in a Naval Yard.

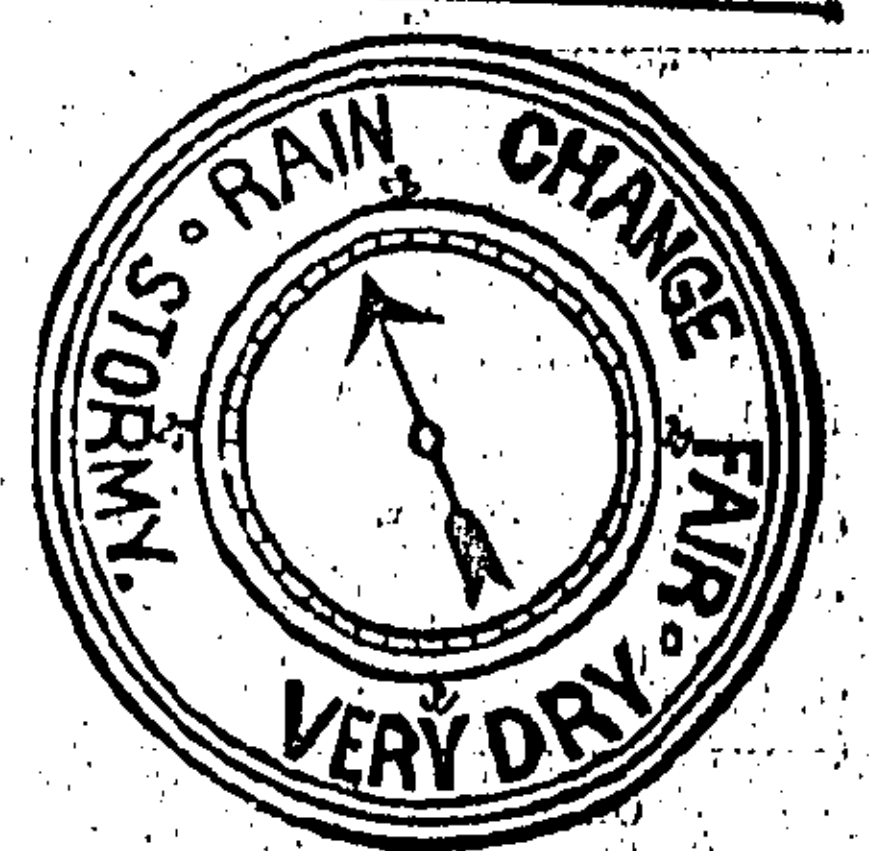
From a Colonial view point to
tax the drink of these men is not
wrong, should impose no hard-
ship, and would not do so were
they properly paid by the Im-
perial Government, whose bound-
en duty it is to see them well
provided for; it is to that quarter
they should look for recompense
rather than to a Colony already
overburdened by an excessive
military contribution.

Pay them, and let them con-
tribute their quota of tax in
common with the rest of us—high
and low alike, each his portion.

Twenty British steamers are
icebound at Odessa. The ice
spreads 100 miles seawards.

It is expected that the Tsar
will be present at the Coronation Naval
Review at Spithead in June.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 17th at 12.05 p.—The
barometer has risen considerably
on the E. coast of China, and
fallen quickly in W. Japan.

The depression lying over the
Eastern Sea yesterday, has reach-
ed the S.W. coast of Japan.

Pressure is still low but in-
creasing over the northern shores
of the China Sea.

The high pressure area has
shifted Eastwards and lies now
over N.E. Japan. Relatively
high pressure also covers N.
China.

N.E. monsoon will set in again
over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24
hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day,
0.09 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbour-
hood, N. to N.E. winds, fresh or
strong; rain at the first, probably
improving later.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E.
winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China be-
tween Hongkong and Lamook, same
as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China be-
tween Hongkong and Hainan, same
as No. 1.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co.,
Ltd, Manila, in their fortnightly
circular, state that the coal mar-
ket is very quiet, dealers being
fully supplied, sales being made
on the basis of P10.25 ex ship
duty paid for Australian, and
Japan at P8.

The flour market is quiet, prices
unchanged.

The improving tendency noted
in their last report has been un-
changed in lamp.

Sugar prices have continued
the upward tendency in sympathy
with the advance in New York.

Copra has ruled irregular, but
closes quiet at a decline of 50c.

The rice market has continued
very firm, and freight is unchanged.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kot-
wall, cotton and yarn brokers,
report that the beginning of the
fortnight passed without any
business of importance but a
better feeling prevailed at the
close. There was another decline
of \$2 to 4, and with these low
rates a few known chops were
put through to the extent of about
2,200 bales. During this interval
there was better local demand
for 20s count and some inquiry
had also come out from Shanghai,
but owing to discouraging rates,
and stocks being very small, no
business has passed for that port.

The Chinese dealers are still re-
selling their overdue cargo at
lower rates than the ruling prices,
which is depressing our market
and we close quiet but steady.

A moderate demand is reported
at Shanghai at current rates.
Total sales 2,200 bales. Unsold
stocks 30,000 bales. Sold but
undelivered in the godown and
to arrive 26,000 bales.

GERMAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant Filchner—who will
command the German expedition
to the Antarctic, and traverse the
continent between the Weddell
and Ross Seas, one of the objects
being to ascertain whether east
and west Antarctic are united or
separate—has had his expenses
guaranteed.

Lieutenant Filchner will leave
Hamburg on May 2.

Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG

BRAND
GUINNESS'
STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS

**A. S. WATSON &
CO. LD.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
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Official business communications should be
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The Editor will undertake to be responsible for
any statement made in the paper, but not to return any
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the world. Single copies, 10 cents. Weekly, 10 cents.
Five cents for cash only.

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911

THE COLONY'S
DIFFICULTIES.

The Colony of Hongkong is
faced to-day with the most
serious difficulty that can confront
any state, public body or individual,
namely, the lack of money.
It is the duty of every member of
the community to do what he can
to remove this obstacle from the
path of our progress. Apart from
the observance of good behaviour,
the individual can only assist
the Government by the payment
without demur of the taxes
imposed for the general
good, even though these restrict
his personal liberty. The
economic freedom of a state generally
results in restriction of the
individual in his freedom of
every impulse; no single man
can be a law unto himself; and

while it is human to chafe under
restraint, it is commonsense to
ask without heat or haste the
why and the wherefore. Taxation
is never popular; but without
it civilisation would be
impossible. On the other hand,
freedom of speech, criticism, and
judgment ensures that such taxes
as the state may impose are equitable.
The community of Hong-
kong are asking to-day: Is the
new liquor tax equitable? With-
out wishing to juggle with words,
we say it is not equitable, but it
is justified. The tax has been im-
posed in a somewhat sensational
manner. It has come as a sur-
prise, and like most surprises,
except those of a pleasant nature,
it is apt to engender irritation.
The Government is accused of
engineering something in the
nature of a "coup d'etat," but
we earnestly deplore any hasty
judgment on this point. From
causes, to which we will refer
later, this Colony, bearing as it
does vital individual and Imperial
interests, finds itself short of
funds. It is the duty of the
Government to provide these and
the duty of the citizen to assist
in the provision. The Govern-
ment and the citizen can only
fulfill their duty, the one by
imposing taxation, the other by
paying the levy. The resultant
suffering is neither greater nor
less than that endured by the
man who pays cash for what he
wishes to purchase. The new
tax, in the first place, will add a
restriction to individual life, and,
in the second place, will provide
funds for the amelioration of that
life. It is not equitable, for the
causes which have led to its im-
position were not unavoidable, but
it is necessary. It will increase
the price of liquor, but it will not
work hardship upon the vested
interest of the liquor trade; that
powerful body may be trusted to
look after itself. The individual
will pay, but since we have not
yet reached that height of human
development where the individual
is so communistically perfect that
he does not need government, it
cannot be regarded as either un-
fair or unjust that he should pay
for the control which ensures the
general good.

To refer directly to the pro-
ceedings at the Council meeting;
it is said that the Government
were wholly unjustified in "rush-
ing" so strong a measure into
law, and the vote on the Colonial
Secretary's motion shows that the
same opinion is held in prominent
circles of the community. For
our part, since we need money in
Hongkong and since that money
can only be obtained from the re-
sidents of Hongkong, we con-
gratulate the Government heartily
upon so completing the new law
that it should lose none of its
force. At this juncture to im-
pose a restriction of this
nature in such manner, that
it would lose by delay half
its value would be the essence
of bad administration. By
postponement this loss would
have been sustained, as the
previous liquor bill proved, and we
think that the Government has
done all in its power to make the
new law absolutely equitable by
giving an opportunity for the
putting forward of amendments.
The critics of the measure do not
declare it unnecessary, and it is
therefore a wrong judgment which
declares its hasty completion un-
justified, since, as is only natural,
every effort would have been made
by those concerned to avoid the full
pressure of its impositions were
time given them to do so. We
may safely leave to the honour-
able members of the Council who
opposed the new tax the task of
smoothing off its rough edges, if
such there be, but in the inter-
ests of untroubled discussion,
which is so helpful to good

administration, we would inap-
proach upon them, as well as upon
the community in general that, since
the tax is necessary, the Govern-
ment's coup d'etat was made
solely to retain for it its full
value and is worthy of admira-
tion.

An honourable member stated
that "he could not bring himself
to believe that there is any other
excuse for the enormous difference
between the estimated and the
actual amount than that there
must be wholesale smuggling.
How it is carried on, he does not
know, and does not attempt to ex-
plain." After all that was said
with reference to the impossibility
of smuggling, when the original
bill was up for discussion, we
venture to think that there
is no smuggling worthy of
consideration. We do think,
however, that the first year during
which the Ordinance has been in
force is no criterion, not a fair
one on which to base our calcu-
lations as to what the revenue
will be in the future. Much of
the liquor consumed during this
period was liquor which paid no
tax, having been in the Colony
before the bill was introduced, or
imported to evade the tax before
the bill became law.

HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.

The French Mail of the 14th
Feb. has been delivered in
London.

The Rev. H. O. Spink, Chaplain
in charge at Kowloon, will preach
at the Cathedral on Sunday next
at 9.15 a.m.

The s.s. Daiji Maru arrived
this morning from Tamsui, two
days overdue. She had been
delayed by heavy fog.

Mr. H. Montague Bell has re-
linquished the editorship of the
"North-China Daily News,"
which he has held for nearly five
years.

A tiger cub, about the size of
a full-grown cat, is now on sale
at a naturalist's shop a short dis-
tance beyond the Central Market,
Des Vaux Road.

A golf competition between
J.M.S. Astrea and Thistle and
Woodlark, played at Shanghai,
resulted in a win for the latter
by seven to one and a quarter.
The Astrea won only a foursome,
(Balfour and Baker), being beaten
in every one of the singles.

We learn from command orders
from Major James B. G. Talloch,
K.O.Y.L.I., has been appointed
to Hongkong from Garrison Ad-
jutant at Dover, to succeed Major
Hart-Synott, D.S.O., as General
Staff Officer. Major Talloch, Mrs.
Talloch and their two children
arrived on the s.s. Devanha.

Troops numbering 1800 have
started from Szechuan for Baitang
for the protection of Chinese
interests in Tibet. Imperial
Commissioner Chao Erh-feng will
take the chief command of the
force operating against the
aboriginal tribes in Tibet. He
will establish his headquarters at
Kiangtze.

While the Police were execut-
ing a gambling warrant last
night at 11 p.m., in No. 8 Posse-
sion Street, a man tried to escape
by means of jumping into the
back yard. The unfortunate
victim landed on his head, and
fractured his skull. He was
immediately removed to the Gov-
ernment Civil Hospital in an
unconscious condition, and a few
hours later he expired.

The Hon. Treasurer of the
Alicia Memorial and Affiliated
Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following dona-
tions to the funds of the Hospi-
tals:—H. Skell, Esq., \$100; A.
Ross and Co., 30; Brutton and
Hess, 25; Deacon, Looker and
Deacon, 25; China Export Import
Bank Co., 25; Cawsejee Pallanjo
and Co., 25; S. G. David and Co.,
25; British American Tobacco
Co., 25; Bradley and Co., 25; F.
Blackhead and Co., 25; Hon. A.
W. Brown, 10; W. G. Tatcher,
Esq., 10.

General Sir Louis Dening died
in India on February 10th.

To-day, our Irish friends are
celebrating St. Patrick's day.

The semi-final of the football
challenge shield takes place to-
morrow afternoon.

Mr. Alec Taylor, the billiard
player, left for Shanghai by the
Devanha last night.

The annual meeting of the
Hongkong General Chamber of
Commerce is to be held on Mon-
day.

Sir Thos. Hutchinson, the re-
tiring Chief Justice of Ceylon,
and Lady Hutchinson arrived in
Penang on the 9th.

The presentation of prizes to
the successful members of the
C.U.S.K.A. will take place to-
morrow at King's Park.

There will be a race for all
classes of the C.Y.C. boats on
Sunday, the prize being a hand-
some one put up by Messrs.
Lane, Crawford and Co.

Mr. C. G. Bartlett, the secre-
tary of the O. B. Brewery, left on
the Nippon Maru to-day for
Japan. He embarks on the s.s.
Siberia from Yokohama for San
Francisco.

"Bit of old China near Hong-
kong" is the title of an illustrat-
ed article in the "Cablenews-
American," dealing with the
British section of the Kowloon-
Canton Railway.

It is estimated that large crowds
of Chinese will proceed to Shatin
to-morrow to witness the flights
by Mr. Van den Hart, Sunday,
no doubt, will be great day for
the European business men of
this colony.

Mr. W. T. Edwards, overseer of
the P.W.D., returned yesterday by
the English mail, after a trip
home. Some time ago he had the
misfortune to fracture his leg on
two occasions, and decided to
spend some months in the old
country.

The tour of the Orient planned
by the Chicago association of
commerce on which about 200
prominent business men in the
vicinity of Chicago were to make
a tour of the far east, has been
abandoned according to a cable-
gram received by the merchants'
association, Manila.

The "Cablenews American,"
Manila, on March 14th, published
no editorial, but in the centre of
a large blank, double column
space, are the words:—"The com-
ments written for this department
last night were too warm for the
linotypes and a breakdown re-
sulted, hence this blank."

On Sunday next, at the City
Hall, a public meeting will be
held at which Mr. Sherwood
Eddy, M.A., will give an ad-
dress on "A Man's Religion."
Mr. Eddy is associated with Dr.
J. R. Mott in the "World-wide
Student Movement." The Bishop
of Victoria will preside.

THE STANLEY TIGER.

A villager in Lamma Island,
opposite Aberdeen, has reported
that a tiger entered the village on
Saturday night and killed five of
his cows. This tiger must have
worked its way from Stanley.

Two days ago, a woman was
making a journey from Yung Ma
Kok village to Stanley. The
village is a little way from Stan-
ley. On her way she sighted a
beast on the hill-side, and sus-
pected it to be a tiger. She pre-
ceeded no further.

FOOTBALL.

Only one match will be played
to-morrow in the football shield
competition, the Naval Yard and
the Royal Engineers, on the Hong-
kong Football Club ground at
Happy Valley.
It will be remembered that these
teams met last Saturday, and a
hard fought game resulted in a
draw—2 all. To-morrow the
public will have the same opportu-
nity of seeing just as good play.

THE PLAGUE.

The special correspondent of
the "Shanghai Times" at Pao-
tingfu, writing on March 6,
says:—

Having just returned from a
trip to a plague infected region
some 50 miles south of this city,
some observations made upon the
conditions in the country districts
will be interesting, no doubt, to
many.

The way in which the villagers
deal with this epidemic is certain-
ly encouraging. Instead of doing
as they commonly do at funerals
in China, as soon as it is known to
be a contagious disease no one
goes to a funeral, no one goes to
see the sick, and when the family
infected dies out, as it generally
does, the disease stops for lack of
material to infect.

In the district of Po Yio one
man, Weng Shiao-ma, returned
from Harbin to his home in Liao-
ngang, arriving on the evening of
the 12th of the 12th moon
in an unconscious condition and
spitting blood, and died on the
morning of the 13th.

No one had any suspicion of
the disease being plague, as they
had never heard of such a disease
and of course knew nothing of the
infectious nature of it. And as
usual a big time was made for this
man, who had become rich in a
far country, and returned,
if only to die. All of the
Wang connection must be
represented, and this brought
Wangs from many villages about.

And probably thirty or more peo-
ple were infected from this one
man, and these returning to their
homes infected others who atten-
ded them in their own homes,
until they discovered the infec-
tious nature of the disease. Then
no one would even wait upon the
members of their own family, and
the disease stopped because no
one came near enough to the sick
ones to contract the disease; but
this was not until 53 persons had
died of plague.

In a number of instances the
people having no other place
to live returned to the room
where their relative had died
only a few days before, there
to live and sleep as usual; and
as the incubation period for the
disease, which is from 3 to 7 days,
had long past, and all were well
as usual, we deemed it unneces-
sary to burn houses where plague
patients had died, so confined
our work to thorough disinfection,
with 5 per cent. Carbolic
Acid spray on all exposed sur-
faces, and fumigation with "sul-
phur pot." The bodies had all
been buried, but not deep, so
branches were dug, deeper than
graves, around them and filled
with lime, and the grave top
plastered over with lime mortar.

Another district was visited in
Ting Cho, and here the same
measures were carried out. In
this region over 60 had died and
there were new cases occurring.
One man who helped to fumigate
his house (all of the family who
were grown but him had died
with plague) on Thursday, was
spitting blood on Friday morn-
ing and he died on Saturday
morning. I saw him on Friday.
He had prepared himself to die
and no one was allowed to go
into his room. He had headache
and cough, and each time he
coughed spat up quantities of
frothy red blood. I took
a specimen of this and
it showed numberless pest bacilli.

The patient said he was not suf-
fering, but was quite comfortable.
There were five children left in
the family, but three of them at
least were in the period of incu-
bation at that time, as they died
within the next three days. We
have heard of no deaths since and
it is hoped that there will be no
more, as strict injunctions were
laid upon all to keep clear of that
the only infected house then in
the village. There have been no
new cases develop in Po Yio,
and it is quite reasonable to be-
lieve that there will be no more.
Only one case has been found in
this city, and that was buried at
once in lime, and the house
isolated under guard, and after
eight days the premises were
fumigated and there have been no
new cases develop.

Every precaution has been
taken, and a good number have
been detained in the pest house,
but we remain clear to-day.
The general report from every
quarter is that the disease is
abating, and it looks now that in
the near future this Province can
declare itself Plague free.

H. AND S. BANK THEFT.

**GREAT EXCITEMENT
CAUSED AT SHANGHAI.**

An attempt to rob the offices of
the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank on the night of the 13th
instant caused a great deal of ex-
citement in Shanghai, resulted in
the shooting of the would-be
thief, the collection of a huge
crowd of people, and the calling
out of a big force of armed police.

The alarm was given by the
watchman, who saw the light in
the bank suddenly switched on.
He called the armed Sikh, always
on duty on the premises, and they
entered the building. A robber
was at work on the safe. He fled
at their approach, but was chased
to the roof, whence, it being flat,
he took a flying leap of 18 feet to
an adjoining house. The Sikh
at once fired on him, striking
him in the upper part of the
thigh, but without breaking the
bone or severing an artery. The
capture followed in due course.

In the meanwhile an officious,
though well-meaning, person had
alarmed the police headquarters,
and to the intense delight of the
huge crowd that had gathered, a
heavily armed force of European
and Sikh police shortly after ar-
rived on the scene. They carried
rifles with fixed bayonets, having
been informed that a large band
of marauders had attacked the
bank furiously and were killing
all who opposed them.

The wounded man was removed
to the Hospital where he was
found to be suffering from partial
paralysis of the legs, owing, it is
thought, to the jar his spine sus-
tained following the leap from the
bank roof to the adjoining
one.

BOXING.

Arrangements have finally been
made for a return boxing match
between Roy Kenny and S. R. Mc-
Ilwain, both of whom claim the
middleweight championship of the
orient. The men will box April 8,
before the Olympic club in Manila.

A NEW STEAMER.

The s.s. Tjitroni, of the Java
China Japan Line, arrived on her
maiden trip to Hongkong this
morning. This vessel, which is
of 3,007 tons burden, with a speed
of twelve knots, will run between
Java, Hongkong, Shanghai and
Japan.

She is admirably fitted through-
out, having twelve first class
cabins, luxuriously arranged.

The Captain and officers will
entertain their friends at dinner
to-morrow evening on board, and
the Pacific Mail Company has
kindly consented to allow the
string band of the s.s. Siberia to
play during the evening.

HOME POLITICS.

London, March 11.—The Lob-
by correspondent of "The Daily
Chronicle" says that he has never
known more intense irritation
among the Radicals, than that
which has been caused by the
Navy Estimates. Only the con-
stitutional crisis prevents serious
defections; even the moderate
Liberals are profoundly disquieted
at the growth in naval expan-
diture, which they consider is
dictated by the Admiralty.—"N.
C. D. News."

London, March 6.—The illness
of the Earl of Crowe is giving rise
to much comment in the Press,
and stress is laid on the excessive
strain to which the statesman of
the country have been subjected
by recent political developments.
Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George,
Mr. McKenna, Mr. Vernon Har-
court and Viscount Morley have
been ill; and Mr. Lloyd George
and Viscount Morley are still in
feeble health. Grave apprehen-
sions are entertained regarding
Viscount Morley, who now takes
the place of the Earl of Crowe as
leader of the Government in the
House of Lords, inasmuch as it is
only a little time ago that he was
compelled to resign the India
Office through ill-health. More-
over, his state of health prevented
him from taking part in the Gen-
eral Election.—"Osaka Mainichi."

London, March 7.—Lord
Crowe's illness will probably in-
volve changes in the Cabinet.
Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of
State for War, and Mr. R. Mc-
Kenna, First Lord of the Admi-
rality, are likely to receive peer-
ages in order to strengthen the
Government in the House of
Lords, while Col. J. E. B. Seely
will probably become Secretary of
State for War.—"Jiji."

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

London, March 3.—Further
details of the Russian "Hound-
ditch" affair show that it occurred
at Biokhetsk in the province of
Tver. A Russian policeman tried
to arrest two suspects whomupon
the latter fired at and killed two
policemen, wounding another.
The murderers then took refuge
in a bathhouse. The building
was besieged all night; another
policeman, a sergeant, being
wounded in the operations. In
the morning the two desperadoes
were found dead.—"Osaka Maini-
chi."

March 4.—Telern despatches
state that a party of Afghans are
on their way to the coast of the
Persian Gulf. It is supposed
that they have been sent to take
delivery of the smuggled arms
and ammunition which the En-
glish cruisers seized last week.

Lisbon telegrams state that a
Royalist plot has been discovered
at Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.—
"Osaka Asahi."

The Marquis of Lansdowne
is ill and it is feared that his
illness will involve the post-
ponement of the introduction of
the Lords' Reform Bill for at
least a week. The Marquis of
Lansdowne is being criticized in
connection with his alleged at-
tempt to sell the famous paint-
ing by Rembrandt entitled "The
Windmill," which is now in his
possession.

March 5.—Mr. Charles Edward
Hobhouse, Financial Secretary to
the Treasury, states that the Old
Age Pensions Bill has saved the
country £1,500,000 in rates.—
"Osaka Mainichi."

March 6.—Buenos Ayres tele-
grams state that Paraguay has
given in to the demand of the
Government of the Argentine
Republic and has undertaken to
return the vessel which she had
seized some time ago.

According to Ottawa telegrams,
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course
of a speech on Tuesday, announced
that although the Senate of the
United States had not taken any
measure in connexion with the
treaty of reciprocity between
Canada and the United States the
Canadian Government had deter-
mined to have the treaty ratified.
—"Osaka Asahi."

Tangiers telegrams state that
acts of violence, which are taking
place among the rebel tribes in
and near Fez, in Morocco, are
causing an uneasy feeling. A
Government force has been de-
spatched to restore order.—"Osaka
Asahi."

New York, March 4.—It is re-
ported that Argentina has for-
warded an ultimatum to Paraguay
in connexion with prevailing dis-
putes. A war may not impos-
sibly break out, but Paraguay has
no prospect of gaining victory.—
"Tokio Asahi."

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA]

Washington, March 11.—Rela-
tions between the United States
and Mexico continue to grow
tense. The general opinion in
Washington now is that war will
certainly result from the situa-
tion. The Mexican officials bit-
terly resent the attitude of the
United States and declare the
mobilizing of troops on the
frontier as almost tantamount to
a declaration of war. The Mexi-
can government takes special
umbrage at the declaration of
President Taft that unless better
protection be given "foreign
interests by the Diaz government
the United States will intervene
and occupy the country and pre-
serve order.

LOG BOOK.

The steamer Kwoilee, which
has been aground between Ichang
and Hankow for some time, re-
flooded herself and reached Han-
kow on the 6th inst.

The American gunboat, Samar,
arrived at Hankow from down
river on the 10th inst.
H.M.S. Thistle left Shanghai
on the 13th, H.M.S. Britomart
arrived there that day, and the
U.S. gunboat Villalobos arrived
on the 11th instant.

The following will furnish
Hongkong team against the R.E.
and Departmentals:—Messrs R.
Hancock, H. Hancock, H. D. Shar-
pin, T. E. Pearce, S. S. Moore,
Rev. S. W. Payne, A. R. Lowe, G.
Hastings, A. H. Claxton, Hon. Dr.
J. M. Atkinson and P. Jacks.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

TO-DAY'S CASES.

Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland presided at the Summary Court this morning, to-day being the usual "settling day."

PARTICULARS WANTED.

The first case called was that in which W. H. W. Loureiro filed a suit against Lan Yim Cheong to recover the sum of \$275.

Mr. Wilson—I appear for the plaintiff, my Lord, and my friend Mr. Harris is for the defendant.

Mr. Harris—I appear for the plaintiff, I think, and my friend is for the defendant (Laughter).

Mr. Wilson—Yes, my Lord, that's so (Laughter). I ask for particulars.

Mr. Harris—I object to particulars. I have already supplied full particulars. I have given the fullest particulars possible. Your Lordship will notice from the writ that I have specified the amount of my fees and so on.

Mr. Wilson—I think discovery will meet the case.

Mr. Harris—There's nothing to discover, except perhaps the ship. A certain amount has been admitted. It's really a question of how much is to be paid.

Mr. Wilson—That's very often the question.

The case was adjourned for a week.

A SPECIAL DEFENCE.

Capt. H. S. Malkin and J. C. Logan for \$612.50.

Mr. Goldring (for the plaintiff)—I presume my friend consents to judgment?

Mr. Ho Yan Sik—No, I don't consent to judgment.

Mr. Goldring—You don't consent to judgment?

Mr. Ho Yan Sik—I intend to file a notice of special defence.

Mr. Goldring—That's very peculiar. I met defendant in Mr. Almada's office and I was given to understand that what he really required was a little more time.

Mr. Ho Yan Sik—I don't know what happened in Mr. Almada's office. These are my instructions.

Mr. Goldring—I have letters admitting the claim.

His Worship—What's it about?

Mr. Goldring—It's a question of a promissory note.

His Lordship—Perhaps it would be better to adjourn the case?

Mr. Ho Yan Sik—If your Lordship please. It's a question of account.

The case was adjourned.

A PECULIAR POSITION.

Mrs. Solomon proceeded against P. A. Pin and another to recover the sum of \$70.

His Lordship (To Mr. Hind)—Whom do you appear for?

Mr. Hind—I think it's the second defendant. At least, I thought it was the second defendant who came and instructed me.

Mr. Harris—Perhaps the bailiff will serve my friend.

Mr. Hind—The bailiff can't serve me.

Mr. Harris—You accept service?

Mr. Hind—No, I don't accept service (Laughter).

Later on, Mr. Hind said that he appeared for both the defendants.

Mr. Harris—Then you accept service?

His Lordship—If he appears for both the defendants, he must accept service.

Mr. Hind—Yes.

The case was adjourned.

A DRESSMAKING CLAIM.

Ho Wai, tailor, sued Miss A. Ratkin and Miss A. Goldstein to recover the sums of \$21 and \$26, respectively, for work done and material supplied.

His Lordship (To first defendant)—Do you owe \$21?

Defendant—He didn't ask me.

His Lordship (To the second defendant)—Do you owe \$26?

Defendant—No, only \$16. He did not make the dress properly.

Mr. Wilson—Perhaps your Lordship will inspect the dress?

His Lordship—No, I think defendant will be satisfied if plaintiff comes to your place and she can show him what she wants.

Defendant—Yes.

Later on, Mr. Wilson said he thought he could settle the matter. He asked for a week's adjournment.

The application was granted.

Later in the morning, Mr. Wilson re-appeared and informed his Lordship that there was a little disagreement about the dress. He asked his Lordship to inspect the dress.

His Lordship—Ask the parties to come into my chamber.

The parties then adjourned to his Lordship's chamber with the dress in defendant's possession.

MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION AGAIN.

Li Wai Tung sued a company to recover the sum of \$1,000, money due for subscriptions to the Money Loan Association, of which he is a member.

The claim being proved, judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. Mr. F. X. Almada appeared for the plaintiff.

LOST HIS MONEY IN THE RACES.

S. Greenfield, ratin dealer, of Padder's Street, sued G. Hidon, under a promissory note.

Mr. Gardiner said defendant was prepared to consent to judgment for \$90.

His Lordship (To plaintiff)—Are you prepared to accept \$90?

Plaintiff—There's \$105 due to me.

His Lordship—That's not the question. Will you take \$90?

Plaintiff—Yes, that is, if he pays at once.

Mr. Gardiner—He can't do that. Plaintiff stated that the defendant came to his shop and asked for two months' instalment to pay. He paid \$20 on the 1st of this month, saying that he had lost his salary in the races. They had another interview and he went to that and he had not seen him since.

Mr. Gardiner asked his Lordship to make an order for instalments. Defendant's salary was \$85 a month which he received from the Hongkong Hotel. He was paying the whole of that into his (Mr. Gardiner's) office to satisfy findings.

Plaintiff—He gets a salary of \$250.

Mr. Gardiner—It's nothing of the sort. It all depends on what commission he gets.

His Lordship (To plaintiff)—How much time are you prepared to give him?

Plaintiff—Three months.

Mr. Gardiner—He can't possibly pay up in three months.

His Lordship—How much can you pay?

Mr. Gardiner—\$15 a month.

His Lordship entered judgment for \$15 a month, with liberty to apply for an increase of instalment in case plaintiff discovers that defendant's position is more remunerative than had been represented by him.

THE USURER AGAIN.

Harmom Singh, a Sikh of the money-lending class, sued E. Young, an unemployed youth, to recover the sum of \$86 for money lent and interest due. Both parties to the action appeared in person.

In answer to his Lordship, the defendant stated that at present he was out of job and lived on his mother. He had absolutely no means and he did not think he could pay the debt.

His Lordship—Will your mother pay for you?

Defendant—No.

His Lordship—Can't you pay anything at all?

Defendant—Not while I'm out of job.

His Lordship—Can't you make some offer, otherwise judgment will be given against you and you'll have to go to gaol.

Defendant—Well, I can't pay more than \$3 or \$4 a month.

His Lordship made an order for \$5 to be paid monthly, the first instalment to be due on the 2nd of April, with liberty to apply in the event of defendant securing a situation.

THE STORY OF A DOG-CART.

The On Cheong firm sued D. Kennedy, proprietor of the Kennedy Horse Repository, to recover the sum of \$10, being amount due for work done.

Defendant stated that the work had been done improperly. He had engaged the plaintiff to varnish a dog-cart and the cost of the work was agreed upon at \$10. Instead of varnishing the dog-cart, the plaintiff smeared it with cheap paint and put a little varnish over it.

Requid—Judgment for the dog-cart with costs.

SMUGGLING CHINESE IN TO AUSTRALIA.

FREMANTLE CASES.

HOW "NEW CHUMS" GET IN

MANY INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

Fremantle, Feb. 16.—A case which many have some bearing on the series of revelations now known as the Fremantle Customs sensation was heard at the Fremantle Police Court to-day, when F. Wing Wah Kee, alias Tin Chow (55), Chinese storekeeper, and Albert Wah Sing, who has been well known as an interpreter to the Customs Department, pleaded not guilty to a charge of having, on or about February 5, 1910, at Fremantle, conspired together to defeat the enforcement of the provisions of the Commonwealth Immigration Restriction Acts, 1901, 1908, relating to the restriction of the landing in Australia of prohibited immigrants.

Mr. Frank Unmack appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Customs Department, and Mr. R. Morrison for the defendants. Mr. Unmack, in his opening address, stated that the charge was laid under section 539 of the criminal code of West Australia, which provided for a penalty in a case of this description of three years.

The prosecution would try to prove that a young Chinese, Sue Ah Hong, stowed away with others on the Minderoo towards the latter end of January, 1910. Five days after her arrival the ship's carpenter, Chung Yeong, who in the first instance was responsible for the appearance on board of the Chinese, after several abortive attempts got all the Chinese up on deck. Then Wah Sing appeared and beckoned the Chinese down the gangway. One of the stowaways named Young So, through his confinement, appeared to be in a crippled state. He had to be assisted over the railway bridge to Fremantle railway station. Young So was then lost sight of by the rest of the party.

On arrival at the railway station of the main body Wah Sing bought the tickets for all. As far as could be concluded Young So was sent to Perth in a cab. All the rest of the party passed through the railway station barrier. Shortly afterwards Yeong returned. They all got in the one compartment with the exception of Chung Yeong. The latter was subsequently seen on the Perth railway station. On disembarking the contingent broke up into two parties, Wah Sing leading one of them. Wah Sing took them to the premises of a Chinese named Chin Wing, who subsequently took them all to certain gardens at West Perth. The occupants of a hut situated on the gardens had to be knocked up, and at Wah Sing's request the stowaways, after having supper, were allowed to stay there. In the morning they had all vanished with the exception of Sue Ah Hong. There would be evidence brought to show that before the stowaways left the hut they had each to sign a letter authorising a certain agent in Singapore to pay Chung Yeong the sum of £45. The whole of these letters were delivered to Chung Yeong. The prosecution would also endeavour to prove that on December 10 of last year, during a search of Wing Wah Kee's premises, a quantity of documents were found which went to show that the Chinese had been systematically engaged importing opium into the State, and was even then engaged in endeavouring to bring his wife in on a false Victorian birth certificate.

Frederick William Edmund Gabriel, an officer of the Customs Department, at present residing in Perth, said that on January 21 he went to Wing Wah Kee's place with a warrant for the Chinese. Witness asked Wing Wah Kee if he had been out to West Perth interviewing witnesses with reference to a case of Sue Ah Hong. Wah Kee eventually said he had. Witness then said, "Through tampering with those witnesses, you are liable to get into serious trouble." Wing Wah Kee said, "You put me in gaol no matter." On December 28 he saw Wing Wah, when the latter made a statement in writing. The statement was produced. Wing Wah Kee's statement reads, inter alia:—

I am a storekeeper, living in Adelaide-street, Fremantle. In reference to the birth certificate among my papers I wish to state I wanted to get my wife out here from China. I had previously made an application to the authorities in Melbourne for permission for her to come, but they refused. I got the loan of a birth certificate from a friend in Melbourne. I paid him 5s. to get it from the Government. I was intending to send the paper to Hongkong to ask friends to engage a solicitor to go to the Governor to see if the paper would be available, so that the Governor would issue a tourist certificate for my wife to land here. If I could not get a tourist's certificate, I would try and bring her out on the birth certificate. I admit buying quantities of opium from various persons, seamen, stewards, to the extent of about £20 or £30 at a time in Fremantle. I also admit writing letters to China mentioning about the sending out of immigrants for a sum of £50 through me, mentioning all the Customs officers are my friends. I cannot say anyone in particular. Mr. Smith is a customer of mine. He visits my place on Saturday and buys fruit. Mr. Macintosh and Mr. Bryant are also friends of mine.

The chief witness for the prosecution was Suey Ah Hong, who was one of the band of eight Chinese illicitly imported into the State per the Minderoo. He said that some time after his landing Wah Sing, accompanied by Inspector Smith, paid a visit to the place where he was working. Wah Sing asked for £50. As witness did not pay, he was arrested and imprisoned for being a prohibited immigrant. The case was adjourned until Monday.

The following is an extract from a letter seized on Wing Wah Kee's premises:—

Your last letter received, and all understood. Referring to the matter of new chums by recent several steamers, a number have arrived and landed safely ashore, through the assistance of Customs officials, only the crews on board insist on wanting for each person a charge of about £50 or £60. If your nephew should come say that you are Tin Chow's man. Perhaps, then, you may be charged a little less, but I cannot say for certain. Some months ago Chin Chong Hoon, of Gon Boy village, brought several persons out to Singapore. He had waited several months, but no one was able to make room for these men. My friends on board different boats have told me that they are afraid that no money would be paid after they had landed, and so refused to bring them. During the fifteenth day of the ninth month, Chinese, of last year, I rented Sam War's shop, and started business. The business is about £30 per week.

The letter goes on to grumble about the fact that the writer was unable to return to China because of his garden and shop. He then concludes:—

I intend to consult Customs to issue an exemption certificate to bring Peze for Ah Jung's mother and herself to come along with the nephew out to Singapore and afterwards tranship and land safely here. My arrangements are not yet complete. Next will explain.

A PARLIAMENT OF EMPIRE.

DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

London, March 13.—Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, speaking at a banquet in Sydney, said that it was idle to deny that, in consequence of foreign naval development, the maintenance of a two-Power standard had become impossible for Great Britain.

"Our aim," he said, "is to fold the Empire into one great, flexible State for defence purposes, preserving the widest local autonomy, but transferring to a Council or Parliament of Defence all questions involving defence or kindred subjects, including foreign policy, foreign treaties, and international agreement."

Sir Joseph Ward suggested the creation of an Imperial House of Representatives and a Senate.

"N. C. D. News."

The death has occurred in Lucknow of Mr. Vaughan, for many years in the Accounts Department, O. and R. Railway, and latterly Second Examiner of Accounts.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s share circular dated March 9 says:—Business during the week has been on a limited scale, and again chiefly confined to rubbers which have dropped slightly since our last report. Local rubbers are quieter in sympathy with London advices, and other sections are steady with little doing. The Fraser and Neave report, showing a total dividend of 25 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. for the year, has been well received, and the shares are in good demand.

Rubber.—Harpendens have been sold, during the week, at £12, Lanadron Vendors £5, Glen-shields £0-0-3, Bukit Kajangs 57-0 to 52-6, Ledburys 70s. and 75s., Linggis 51-3, Hajagos 10-6, Doloks 3-8, Merlimaus 3-0, Bertams 7s. 9d., Taipings 3s. 2d., Kota Tinggis, fully paid, 2s. 4d., Rembia Prefs. 11s. 3d. premium and United Temiangs at par. Amongst the local stocks, Singapore and Johore shares have been placed at \$14 to \$13.50, Pajans \$12, Balgowries \$12.50, Changkat Sordangs \$7.50 and \$8, Pegohs \$32, New Singapore \$6 to \$6.10 and Ayer Panas \$6.70. A few Telok Ansons have been doing at \$5.50, and Glenelchs \$1.90, while United Singapore shares have changed hands at prices ranging from \$1.70 to \$1.55.

Mining.—A fair business has been done in Belats at \$5.30 to \$5.40, and Kinta Tins at \$16. Tronoh Mines are firmer with buyers at \$15.75.

General.—Straits Traders are steady at \$54.25 at which price business has been passing. Riley Hargreaves have advanced to \$83.50 and Cold Storages have been placed at \$30. There are buyers of Fraser and Neaves at \$38.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

Mr. E. Ormiston, manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, has to-day received a telegram from the head office stating that at the forthcoming general meeting of shareholders of the Bank the directors will recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past half year on "A" & "B" shares free of income tax, (making with the interim dividend, 7 per cent. for the year). They have also made the following appropriations, viz:—£40,000 to Reserve, making it £325,000, £3,000 to Officers Pension Fund, 10 per cent. bonus to staff, £20,500 carried forward to next account.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

The quotations from the Stock Exchange, Shanghai, on the 11th were:—Central Stores, Ltd. 8 per cent. debentures at Tls. 104 for cash; Mantelchappi, etc. in Langkat shares at Tls. 111 for cash; Anglo-Java Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 7 for cash; Kamunting Rubber Co. shares at Tls. 7 1-2 for cash; Alma Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 12 1-4 and 12 1-2 for cash; Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 14 1-4 for cash; Siak Indrapoera Rubber Concessions, Ltd. shares at Tls. 3 1-2 for cash; Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 30 for cash; Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ltd. fully paid shares at Tls. 12 for cash; Sungai Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 5 3-4 for cash; Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 25 for cash; and Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. shares at \$207 1-2 for cash.

HONGKONG'S LIQUOR.

According to the new schedule which came into operation at 3.40 p.m. yesterday, the following taxes have to be paid:—

Brandy and Li-Per gallon. quours \$3.60 to 4.20 Whisky and Gin 2.40 to 3.00 Rum and other Spirits 1.20 to 1.50 Champagne 2.40 to 3.00 Sparkling Wine 1.80 to 3.00 Port, Sherry and Madeira 1.80 to 2.40 Still Wine in bottle 1.20 to 1.50 Still Wine in wood 60c to 1.20 Beer, etc., no change.

Native Liquors—All duties doubled.

Representatives of the liquor trade are to meet in the Council Chamber on Monday.

Colonel S. D. Turnbull, retired list, has succumbed to injuries received in an encounter with a wounded leopard near Islamabad in Kashmir.

To-day's Advertisements.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

MR. H. SYKES has been appointed ACTING HEAD-MASTER during the absence from the Colony of Mr. G. PIERCEY.

F. T. JOHNSON, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 17th Mar., 1911. [973]



IT is hereby notified that, on and after the 1st APRIL proximo and UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, that portion of JOE HOUSE STREET situated between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road WILL BE CLOSED to all VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, owing to road-paving work.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works, Public Works Office, Hongkong, 17th Mar., 1911. [972]

Tiffin on the aviation ground, Shatin, will be provided, each day, by the Kowloon Hotel. All arrangements have been made for the refreshment bars, etc. The luncheon will be of a similar character as was supplied by the manager of the Kowloon Hotel in the Jockey Club grand stand during the recent race meeting.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular fortnightly service between Java, China and Japan.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
Tjitaroem	JAVA	Second half March	SHANGHAI	Second half March
Tjiliwong	AMOY	Second half March	JAVA	Second half March
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	Second half March	JAVA	Second half March
Tjibodas	JAVA	Second half March	JAPAN	Second half March
Tjimahi	JAPAN	First half April	JAVA	First half April
Tjipanas	JAVA	Second half April	JAVA	Second half April
Tjikini	JAVA	First half April	JAVA	First half April

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passages, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings. [974]

Telephone No. 375

The Egyptian Favourite

among those who have sufficient knowledge of the essentials of a perfect Egyptian Cigarette is one or other of the brands shown as

Bouton Rouge

and Felucca

Egyptian Cigarettes

Let us have smoked them you will find that they are a perfect specimen to which the manufacture of the pipe is a perfect art. They are made in Egypt, and are of the most reasonable prices.

Sole Agents: The Egyptian Tobacco Co., Ltd., 100, The Arcade, Hong Kong.

Important Notice.

We beg to notify our customers and the public generally that the duties on Liquors have been advanced to the following rates:—

per gallon or per 1 doz. Quarts.

Brandy and Liqueurs \$4.20 " \$8.40

Whisky and Gin 3.00 " 6.00

Rum and other spirits 1.50 " 3.00

Champagne and other Sparkling Wines 3.00 " 6.00

Port, Sherry and Madiera 2.40 " 4.80

Still wine in bottle 1.50 " 3.00

" " " " 1.20 " 2.40

We beg to inform our customers that we will endeavour to meet them in every way at OUR OLD PRICES, but, in the event of the Government persisting in enforcing the increased duties on goods now in Bond, we will be reluctantly compelled to advance our prices as per above Scale.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST WILL BE ISSUED ON

APRIL 1st next.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,

and 63, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1911.

THE BRITISH SEAMAN.

REASONS FOR HIS
DECADENCE.

Sir Walter Runciman, Bart., was elected president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom at the annual meeting held at Cannon-street Hotel, London.

In the course of his presidential address he made reference to British seamen and the decadence into which had fallen that pride of race which in other days used to be the charm and strength of our nautical supremacy. Apathy and prejudice had eaten like a canker into this vital part of our national organism. The advent of steam brought with it a new order of things. The necessity of continuing to train seamen in steamers had been the custom in sailing vessels, was considered by some misguided, though estimable, people to be a complete fallacy. Of course, it was nothing of the sort, but the truth did not readily seize the modern imagination.

It was ludicrous to imagine that seamen could not be trained on steamers to do the specific work of steamers, and those who had had long years of successful experience of this mode of creating modern seamen would vigorously advocate it as the best and wisest method of keeping up the supply of men imbued with robust efficiency. The flippant and altogether unsound reason given by some of the owners who were opposed to carrying apprentices was that they had trouble with them in various ways, and the answer to that was: Do not be too easily troubled.

Was it not worth the trouble to know that they were using the means at their disposal for the purpose of rearing a race of healthy, well-disciplined, competent men for their own service. Compulsion was always distasteful, but if they did not bestir themselves by tackling this matter voluntarily, the legislature would some day see in it a national danger, and find some plan that might be disagreeable to them of enforcing a recruiting and training system in their own way.

The shipping Federation was doing its best to popularise the system of apprenticeship, and disinterested gentlemen were giving unstinted thought, money, and time to encourage the making of sailors. They were on the verge of a possible shortage of men; indeed this contingency was inevitable if they continued to pursue a policy of insane defiance of an imperative duty to the State and to the mercantile marine by refusing to train men for their own service whether on sail or steam.

In his opinion, in order to keep pace with the normal demand, every British ship, sail or steam, should carry a full complement of boys, say four in each steamer of from 2,000 to 5,000 tons dead-weight, and anything above that five or six.

GLASS WARE FROM
JAPAN.

The export of glass-ware made in Japan, the principal market for which is Oriental countries, has been increasing year by year. The "Osaka Mainichi" notes that glass-ware is chiefly exported through Chinese merchants. The principal markets for bottles are India, the Straits Settlement, and South China. At these places, glass bottles are principally used for preserving food. The export of bottles for beverages is also increasing. The increase in the export of tumblers is attributed to the increased demand among the Chinese, while the demand for cheap mirrors and lamp chimneys is steadily increasing in the Yangtze valley. The decrease shown in the export of general glass-ware last year is due to a falling-off in the export of glass ornaments. Glass-ware is regarded as the principal of the miscellaneous articles imported into China, and the import of glass-ware from other countries has shown a considerable increase of late years.

The "Daily Mail" says that Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, does not intend to take any action in regard to the importation of Chinese hair, since the plague germ requires a living body, to carry it from place to place.

Entertainment

THE
BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET.)

Miss May Maxwell BALLADIST
Miss Grace Vyeene SERIO and DANCER
Miss Vera Ferraco COMEDienne
Mr. Bob Stephenson HUMORIST

and
THE BIOMARA.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1911.

[737]

Entertainment

REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD SEE US FOR YOUR
OPTICAL NEEDS.Our Experience extends over a period of fifteen
years of successful business.We Spared No Expense in equipping our
offices with the latest and best appliances for
measuring eye defects or turning out perfect
lenses.You Owe It to Your Eyes to visit the place
that is prepared and equipped to do the best
grade of work. Our optical parlors are the
best in South China.Lenses are Ground and Polished on the
premises. Call and see our machinery in
operation.Philippine
Offices76, Esplanade,
MANILA.CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
HOTEL MANSON'S HONGKONG

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14 Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1911.

[497]

Entertainment

"THE EMPIRE"

CINEMATOGRAF THEATRE.

Des Vœux Road Central.

(Opposite the Central Market).

From FRIDAY, 17th Mar., 1911,

and

For a Few Nights only.

Also at

MATINEES OF SATURDAY 18th

and SUNDAY 19th.

The Grand Dramatic Fantastic Film,

2,000 Feet long.

One of the Best Coloured Productions

of Pathe's Cinematograph

"FAUST."

THE DONNELLYS

A Big Novelty and The Champion

Dancers.

Come and admire the Marvellous

Dancer, The Queen of the

Infantile Artistes,

KITTY DONNELLY,

Denis Carney, Comedian.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [552]

"VICTORIA" SKATING

RINK.

SUNDAY,

19th March, 1911, at 10 p.m.

One Mile Handicap Race

between

"TWO STEP" BESTON of

Conedy Island (N.Y.) and

P. MADARIAGA.

A Prize will be presented by the Com-

pany to the Winner.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [550]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [54]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

13, D'ARQUILLAR STREET, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART

DECORATORS.

from Shanghai, has re-opened the

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 59, Des Vœux Road Central.

The only Shop in Hongkong with

this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE of every

description can be made to order in any

design required.

Have been patronised by the

Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel,

Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson

& Co., Firms and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom

reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials

of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that

Mr. LI KWONG LOONG

furnished the Annex to our

Dispensary and gave us every

satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co.

18th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to

and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1908.

Shipping-Steamer.

The Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation
Company.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEY-
LON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MARMORA,"

Captain G. H. O. Weston, R.N., carrying

His Majesty's Mails, will be de-

parted from this for London direct, via

Bombay, TO-MORROW, the 18th

March, 1911, at Noon, taking passen-

gers for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo, for

France and London will be taken

direct by this mail steamer, without

transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office

until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are

required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th Mar., 1911. [4]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG

AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of

Lading to Rangoon, Madras,

and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

Captain E. P. Smith, will be de-

parted for the above ports TO-

MORROW, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th Mar., 1911. [964]

Hongkong to Boston and

New York.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK VIA

PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar

Coast.)

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

TO-MORROW, 18th March, 1911.

For Freight and further information,

apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th Mar., 1911. [941]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and

Queensland Ports, and taking

through Cargo to Adelaide, New

Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"

Captain Picher, will be despatched

as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd

April, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially

fitted for Passengers, and has a Re-

frigerating Chamber which ensures the

supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c.,

throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout

with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified

Sergeant are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional com-

fort of passengers the steamers of the

Company have electric fans fitted in

staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911. [954]

Regular Steamship Service

to New York,

via PORT and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar

Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW

YORK.

S.S. "GHAZEE"...About 7th April.

For Freight and further information,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Mar., 1911. [965]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having
splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent
Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days)

STEAMSHIP. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

Haitan... Capt. A. E. Hodgins... TUESDAY, 21st March, at 11 a.m.

Haitan... Capt. J. W. Evans... FRIDAY, 24th March, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).

Haimun... Capt. A. H. Stewart... SUNDAY, 19th Mar., at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf

near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Aldenhams	Mar. 24.	April 5th, at Noon
Empire	April 7.	April 29th, at Noon
St. Albans	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a
plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with
Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor
and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents. [967]

Consigners

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO

AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KAMO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods are being landed

and placed at their risk in the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon,

where each consignment will be sorted

out mark by mark and delivery can be

obtained as soon as the Goods are

landed.

Optional goods will be carried on

unless instructions are given to the

contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 21st

March, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Con-

signees and the Co.'s representatives

at an appointed hour. All claims must

be presented within ten days of the

steamer's arrival here, after which date

they cannot be recognised. No claims

will be admitted after the goods have

left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 14th Mar., 1911. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BORNEO,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-

named vessel are hereby informed that

their Goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s

Godowns at Kowloon, where each Con-

signment will be sorted out Mark by

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 7/10
Do. Demand sight	1/9 7/10
Do. 4 months	1/9 7/10
France—Bank T.T.	2.26
Do. Demand sight	2.26
Do. 4 months	2.26
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.32 1/2
Do. Demand sight	1.32 1/2
Do. 4 months	1.32 1/2
India T.T.	133 1/2
Do. Demand sight	133 1/2
Do. 4 months	133 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Do. Demand sight	74 1/2
Do. 4 months	74 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T.	100 7/6 1/2
Do. Demand sight	100 7/6 1/2
Do. 4 months	100 7/6 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	87 1/2
Do. Demand sight	87 1/2
Do. 4 months	87 1/2

BUYING.

4 months sight L/C	1/9 15/16
6 months sight L/C	1/9 15/16
80 days sight San Francisco	4 1/2
4 months sight do	4 1/2
80 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/16
4 months sight France	2.26 1/2
6 months sight do	2.26 1/2
4 months sight Germany	1.37
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$11.14

SHIPPING NEWS.

MATERIAL.

Indian (Laisang) 20th inst.
American (China) 20th inst.
German (Kleist) 23rd inst.
American (Asia) 12th prox.

The P.O.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Sicilia is expected to arrive at Colombo on 24th inst., at 9 a.m.

The U.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Laisang from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Ben Lino s.s. Benalder from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore on 16th inst., for this port.

The E.A. s.s. Empire left Sydney on 14th inst., for this port, via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila.

The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki at 8.30 a.m., on 16th inst., and leaves again at 2.30 p.m., same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 4 p.m., on 17th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Fooksang, Br. s.s., 1,387, T.A. Mitchell, 16th Mar.—Singapore.
11th Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Antiochus, Br. s.s., Stewart, 16th Mar.—Singapore.
11th Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tingong, Br. s.s., 1,050, D. W. Ritchie, 16th Mar.—Wakamatsu 11th Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,316, A. W. Osterbridge, 17th Mar.—Manila P.I. 14th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Zafiro, Am. s.s., 1,610, M. G. Smith, 17th Mar.—Manila P.I. 14th Mar. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Aldenhain, Br. s.s., 2,410, E. Pileher, 17th Mar.—Sydney 18th Feb. via Manila 14th Mar. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Marmora, Br. s.s., 5,239, G. H. C. Weston, 17th Mar.—Shanghai 14th Mar. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 4,016, R. Archibald, 17th Mar.—Vancouver, B.C. 23rd Feb. and Shanghai 14th Mar. Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Chiyuan, Chi. s.s., 1,177, Jamieson, 17th Mar.—Canton 16th Mar. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 839, Y. Yamamoto, 17th Mar.—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 16th Mar. Gen.—S. O. K.

Rigel, Br. s.s., 1,754, Jorge Sivert, 17th Mar.—Manila 19th Mar. Sugar—Onler.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, M. Ipland, 17th Mar.—Saigon 19th Mar. Rice and Paddy—J. & Co.

Kwangtai, Chi. s.s., 1,536, Stewart, 17th Mar.—Shanghai 14th Mar. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Tijlwoong, Dutch s.s., 3,061, Bouman, 17th Mar.—Amoy 15th Mar. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Austria, Aust. s.s., 4,850, G. Riebel, 17th Mar.—Trieste and Singapore 11th Mar. Gen.—S. W. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kwangtai, for Canton.
Cheongching, for Canton.
Nippon Maru, for Shanghai.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Marmora, for Singapore.
Aldenhain, for Shanghai.
Childer, for Swatow.
Shinkoku-maru, for Saigon.
Anglin, for Swatow.
Loyal, for Kobe.
Sri Lanka, for Swatow.
Korai, for Kobe.
Yawata-maru, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 17:

Donahia, for Shanghai.
Hainan, for Canton.
Nippon-maru, for San Francisco.
Cheongching, for Canton.
Chien, for Canton.
Quito, for Manila.
Uly, for Saigon.
Tian-maru, for Takao.
Mahide, for Hongkong.
Sian, for Newchwang.
Brand, for Hongkong.
Komat, for Bangkok.
Budai-maru, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Fooksang, arrived Mar. 16th from Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gresson, Mr. H. A. Putman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Murray and child, Miss Dawson, and Mr. A. Stevenson.
Per Tean, arrived Mar. 17th from Manila—Mr. Phillips, Rev. Leo, Mr. and Mrs. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith and child, Mr. Lukking Mrs. Lamb and child.
Per Aldenhain, arrived Mar. 17th from Sydney &—Misses Scott, Meredith, Rev. and Mrs. E. Peck, Dr. H. Marrian Perry, Mr. W. Y. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson, Messrs. L. Mosser, A. J. Case, Miss Lathrop and 102 Chinese.

Per Empress of China, arrived Mar. 17th from Vancouver &—Messrs. F. C. Herb, H. F. G. Carter, Morris, Kline, Misses F. Howigan, C. M. Doherty, Mr. C. H. V. Wilson, Mrs. Michalski, and Master Michalski.
Per Marmora, arrived Mar. 17th from Shanghai—Messrs. J. F. Black, J. T. Hewson and native servant, F. S. Fisher, J. Faltner, Miss Christal and Mr. G. T. Shyrie.
Per Zafiro arrived on the 17th March from Manila—Mr. H. Bonnard, Mr. Ada Rocha and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Baldwin, Mr. S. Baldwin, Mr. Viall, Mr. Hossert, Mr. Dy Berg Peig, Mr. Gave Chai Lai, Mrs. M. Gublay, Mr. W. T. Legger, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett and child, Capt. and Mrs. Howard and 2 children, Mrs. Logan and child, Mrs. F. C. Wilson and 2 children, Col. and Mrs. D. Corner, Mr. T. Nogashima, Rev. and Mrs. Huddleston, Mr. L. W. Blumenthal, Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Nolin and child, Mrs. A. C. Perning, Mr. J. McGregor, Miss V. Glynn, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mrs. E. E. Dist, Messrs. J. R. Culler, F. W. Stapleton, H. Humphreys, Mr. J. K. Brown, Mr. J. K. McChen, Mr. B. H. Mackie, Mr. S. J. Judah, Mrs. H. Lyman, Mrs. G. Hooper, Mr. F. Adams, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. L. B. Bordes, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. S. W. Shewan, Mrs. Ah Cam, Mr. K. Otaka and Mr. C. Rotof.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Yawata-maru for Australia, on the 17th March—Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, Miss M. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Moses and infant, Mr. D. P. Hyman, Mr. L. A. V. Ribeiro, Mr. W. Easton, Mr. E. J. L. Phillips, Miss V. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Knowles, Mr. V. A. Heas, Mr. B. Mayer, Mrs. Lewis and child, Mr. S. W. Davis, Dr. I. H. Reid, Miss Yaki, Miss E. Yaki, Mrs. Barr, Rev. Kilbride, Rev. Byrne, Mr. Bellfield, Mr. L. G. Low, Mr. C. E. Shields, Mr. Gadden, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hawes, Miss Kildoye, Mrs. Condon and 2 children, Mr. C. Franke, Mr. Wolf, Mr. C. M. Condon, Mr. A. Higgins, Miss Hanna, Rev. Stickler, Mr. Morris, Mr. W. Salomon, Mr. Walter Lynch and Mr. H. Yamamoto.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Anglin, Ger. s.s., 1,905, J. Munkwitz, 19th Mar.—Bangkok 5th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.
Poichy, Br. s.s., 4,000, F. Walker, 25th Feb.—Tacoma and Honolulu 5th Feb. Lumber Flour and Machinery—D. & Co.
Bombay Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,193, J. Teranaka, 16th Mar.—Bombay and Singapore 9th Mar. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Childer, Nor. s.s., 1,102, M. Hjorth, 19th Mar.—Bangkok via Swatow 12th Mar. Gen.—A. T. & Co.
Conch, Nor. s.s., 3,512, T. G. Scott, 9th Mar.—Balk Pagan 2nd Mar. Bulk Oil—A. P. Co.
Eaton, Br. s.s., 2,278, Underwood, 12th Mar.—Newport Jan. 4th Durban Feb. 5th—Natal Yard.
Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,916, S. Kumawaki, 16th Mar.—Mojito 10th Mar. Coal—M. B. G. K.
Pri, Nor. s.s., 800, N. G. Andersen, 11th Mar.—Kwang-chow-wan 10th March 8th—A. T. & Co.

HONGKONG, FR. S.S., 733, A. CORNELIUSSEN, 11th Mar.—Haiphong 12th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Hojang, Br. s.s., 1,356, J. M. Hay, 9th Mar.—Bangkok 3rd Mar. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Hsing Shun, Chi. s.s., 228, Markovson, 9th Mar.—Manila 9th Mar. Ballast—China.

Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,268, M. Veiper, 6th Mar.—Hongkong 4th Mar. Coal—H. A. L.

Kutsang, Br. s.s., 4,835, R. O. D. Bradley, 15th Mar.—Japan 11th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, E. P. Smith, 12th Mar.—Calcutta and Straits 18th Feb. Gen.—S. & Co.

Looock, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schulzen, 15th Mar.—Bangkok 8th Mar. Rice and Meal—B. & S.

Louth Castle, Br. s.s., 2,961, A. Howe, 16th Mar.—Swatow 15th Mar. Ballast—S. T. & Co.

Loyal, Aust. s.s., 1,237, R. Vegner, 10th Mar.—Bangkok 2nd Mar. Rice—S. W. & Co.

Lyceum, Ger. s.s., 1,925, Pilgrin, 7th Mar.—Saigon 3rd Mar. Rice—H. A. L.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,245, T. Ota, 12th Mar.—Milke Coal—M. B. K.

Mihoro, Am. s.s., 269, Michael, 3rd Mar.—Manila 27th Feb. Sugar—Ordo.

Moyland, Br. s.s., 2,281, C. R. Hind, 14th Mar.—Bunbury and Fremantle, W.A. 16th Feb. Sandalwood and Jarratow—J. M. & Co.

Pachamuri, Ger. s.s., 1,373, C. Gusewith, 21th Feb.—Saigon 18th Feb. Rice, Meal and Paddy—B. & S.

Phoenix, Br. s.s., 1,956, J. H. Scott, 16th Mar.—Saigon 12th Mar. Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Pisanlok, Ger. s.s., 1,267, D. P. Morris, 5th Mar.—Bangkok 25th Feb. Rice—B. & S.

Prosper, Nor. s.s., 921, K. Larsen, 15th Mar.—Bangkok 8th Mar. Rice—A. T. & Co.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 990, T. Scholmsier, 15th Mar.—Bangkok 8th Mar. Rice—S. & Co.

Rajaburi, Br. s.s., 1,187, H. Brenner, 16th Mar.—Bangkok 10th Mar. Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Romany, Br. s.s., 2,579, McDonnell, 16th Mar.—Taka 10th Mar. Balla—A. P. & Co.

Simulcan, Br. s.s., 1,110, L. Klugrick, 11th Mar.—Bangkok 3rd Mar. Rice—B. & S.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,332, I. Saito, 17th Mar.—Manila 10th Mar. Flour and Hemp—O. S. K.

Shinkoku Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,251, K. Saki, 12th Mar.—Saigon and Moji—A. & Co.

Sjefria, Am. s.s., 5,635, A. Zeeler, 15th Mar.—San Francisco 15th Feb. Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Strathclair, Am. s.s., 2,823, J. Lamont, 9th Mar.—New York 3rd Jan. Case Oil—S. O. K.

Taikoon Maru, Jap. 1,494, U. Nagai, 11th Mar.—Moji 8th Mar. Coal—Ordo.

Ta Ton Te, Fr. s.s., 691, Augustad, 10th Mar.—Canton 9th Mar. Ballast—Wo Fat Sing.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,946, A. Jenkins, 13th Mar.—Bangkok 7th Mar. Rice—China.

Telamachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, Fraser, 11th Mar.—Saigon 7th Mar. Gen.—Wo Fat Sing & Co.

Tijikini, Dut. s.s., 2,889, Koops, 14th Mar.—Java 6th and Bilton 7th Mar. Sugar and Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Tjiamoen, Dut. s.s., 3,116, P. Zwart, 16th Mar.—Java and Batavia Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Taitan, Br. s.s., 1,002, F. Bucking, 14th Mar.—Bangkok 7th Mar. Rice—B. & S.

Wakon Hall, Br. s.s., 4,766, J. Leary, 16th Mar.—New York Oil—S. O. K.

Wing Sang, Br. s.s., 1,517, T. Lishman, 16th Mar.—Canton 15th Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wuhu, Br. s.s., 1,227, J. Menthol, 15th Mar.—Saigon 11th Mar. Rice—B. & S.

Yehigo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,654, O. Tazada, 19th Mar.—Moji Coal—O. S. K.

Yeansang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 14th Mar.—Manila 11th Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are receivable by the Siberian Route to Europe.

MAILS BY SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Quarantine restrictions at Shanghai have now been withdrawn on arrivals from Dairen. Mail Steamers will leave Shanghai for Dairen twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

A Mail will close for:

Swatow and Bangkok—Per Childer, 18th Mar, 8 a.m.

Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 18th Mar, 9 a.m.

Anping—Per Yehigo-maru, 18th Mar, 10 a.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjilatjap, 18th Mar, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tutucoin—Per Narmont, 18th Mar, 11 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Lightning, 19th Mar, 10 a.m.

Manila—Per Yeansang, 18th Mar, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 18th Mar, 1.15 p.m.

Singapore—Per Hopsang, 18th Mar, 2 p.m.

Saigon—Per Telamachus, 18th Mar, 4 p.m.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per Wingang, 18th Mar, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per Taiwan, 18th Mar, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe—Per Aldenhain, 18th Mar, 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Chenan, 18th Mar, 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haiman, 19th Mar, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daijin-maru, 19th Mar, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Fooksang, 20th Mar, 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Washing, 20th Mar, 11 a.m.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per Tjitarren, 20th Mar, 10 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Zafiro, 20th Mar, 3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 20th Mar, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per Haiyang, 21st Mar, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Austria, 20th Mar, 1 p.m.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per Wuhu, 21st Mar, 2 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tean, 21st Mar, 3 p.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Seattle-maru, 21st Mar, 5 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Katsang, 22nd Mar, 10 a.m.

Haiphong—Per Singan, 22nd Mar, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tutucoin—Per Princess Alice, 22nd Mar, 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Linn, 23rd Mar, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per Haitan, 24th Mar, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 24th Mar, noon.

Europe, &c., India via Tutucoin—Per Ernest Simons, 25th Mar, 11 a.m.

HOTEL VISITORS.

GRAND HOTEL.

Adams, Mr. & Mrs. Jones, Dr. Fran.
Mrs. F. R. J. Hancock, Eliza.
Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. W. as
Mrs. O. A. Hollingsworth, Mr.
Chinchen, S. J. and Mrs.
Denison, A. and Mrs.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Grant-Smith, Mrs. Wilson, G. L.
Grant-Smith, Mrs. Wood, E. M.

ASTON HOTEL.

Arbit, Mr. & Mrs. Le Roche, Mr. & Mrs. M. de
Atkinson, R. L. Love, Mrs. Ham-
Andap, J. J. Loring, A. G.
Baer, Mrs. T. Loh, Chuk Sang
Bredard, T. Lynoh, W.
Brenner, Miss B. Maret, Mrs.
Chapman, P. J. Marshall, T. W.
Cizolitzar, E. Meurer, Ch.
Clark, Capt. F. W. Mody, N.
Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. O.
Mrs. S. Norris, D. W.
Compton, H. J. Pond, E. H.
Condon, Master M. Ramsey, T. O.
Condon, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Mrs. C. M. Roche, J. H.
Dean, H. W. Rondon, L.
Debray, Mno. Rouzal, Mr. J.
Delorme, Mr. Salabell, Mr. and
Edelman, A. M. Mrs. S.
Francis, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Franklin, H. Schmidt, P.
Gardner, S. von
Giesdorf, E. Shar, P. K.
Goarney, M. Smith, J.
Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Hawes, Mr. E. F.
Hector, Miss E. Sprinkle, W.
Hyman, D. P. Stockel, Rev. C.
Jones, H. O. Taylor, Mr. and
Jones, H. M. Mrs. L. W.
Joseph, J. Turner, J.
Kahn, D. H. Tylor, B. M.
Kildoye, Miss A. Walker, P. W.
Leggo, G. E.

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAMUATI.

Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Flannel and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.
Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Days No. 4, Tsimsoi's Arcade, Tel. K12.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [331]

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m. 16th Mar., 1911.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	OPENING QUOTATIONS.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125 1/2	21. 5/- at 1/10 \$24 5/4 for half year ended 31-12-10	5 p.c.
National Banks	54	\$80 b. 31.6—\$2 for 1903	
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton	\$50	180 \$15 for 1909	8 1/2 p.c.
North China	54	T154 b. Interim of 7/6 per share for 1909	5 p.c.
Unions	\$100	\$830 b. Final of \$20 making \$850 for 1908 and Interim of \$90 for 1909	6 p.c.
Yangtze	504	\$205 \$12 for 1908 and Int. of \$3 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$20	\$118 1/2 \$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$335 s. \$27 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
China & Manilla	\$25	\$84 \$4 p.c. for 1906	
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$19 s. 52 for year end'g 30-6-08	
Steamboats	\$15	\$20 1/2 Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 31-12-10	2 1/2 p.c.
INDO-CHINA.			
(Preferred)	54	\$60 3p.c.—3s. on preferred shares only for 1910	4 p.c.
(Deferred)			
"Shell" Transports	11	38/- s. Fin. of 2.6 p.c. per share (coupon 14) making in all 4.6 for 1909 & interim 1.4 on 30-6-10	6 1/2 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$10	\$23 Div. 7 p.c. for year end'g 30-4-10	5 p.c.
	\$5	\$12 Bon. 6 p.c. for year end'g 30-4-10	5 p.c.
REFINERIES.			

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8494

晚七十月二年三統宣

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911.

五拜禮

號七十月三英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE COPY 25 CENTS.

Telegrams.

HONGKONG'S COLONIAL SECRETARY.

PROCEEDS HOME.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Singapore, March 11, 12.20 p.m.
Mr. W. D. Byrne, the newly appointed Colonial Secretary for Hongkong, leaves for home on a three months' holiday, prior to proceeding to take up his new post.

MILITANT STUDENTS.

MUST NOT FORM A TERRITORIAL CORPS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 10.
The Board of Education has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Tokio, asking him to prohibit the Chinese students in Japan from forming a territorial corps for national defence.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 10.
The President of the Board of Finance and the President of the Board of Communications have decided to introduce the new currency system next year.

FOREIGN MONEY WANTED.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 10.
The Board of Communications has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Brussels to negotiate a foreign loan.

OBITUARY.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 10.
The favourite eunuch, Li Nuying, of the late Empress Dowager is dead.

ACTORS IN PEKING.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 10.
Over twenty actors have been added to the entertainers in the Palace.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 10.
The Governor of Chinese Turkestan has wired to the Grand Council to the effect that a large body of Russian troops have advanced from Ili.

He asks whether the Grand Council are prepared for hostilities, or likely to effect a settlement.

The Grand Council's reply was to the effect that the Governor must wait for further instructions, and on no account must he come into conflict with the Russian authorities.

HOME POLITICS.

A LENGTHY SITTING.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 10, 9.30 p.m.
The members of the House of Commons have just completed a lengthy sitting.

The subject of the discussion was the Finance Bill.

The sitting lasted 19 hours.

During a scene in the House the Irish Unionists offered to eject the Nationalists.

JAPANESE TROOPS.

REPORTED TO BE SEARCHING FOR ORE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 10.

Telegrams.

HOME SPORT.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, March 10, 9.30 p.m.
Ashbrooke has been scratched for the Grand National.

RUBBER ESTATE ABLAZE.

TREMENDOUS DAMAGE.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Singapore, Feb. 11, 12.20 p.m.
The Lallang grass has taken fire on the Serangoon Rubber Estate situated at Palan Obin.

A large percentage of the trees, covering 200 acres of ground, have been badly burnt, whilst all the small trees have been destroyed.

Prior to this outbreak, on the coolie lines of Sir John Jackson's estate, (which is adjoining), the grass caught fire, and the damage estimated at £2000. The trees were destroyed.

All the rubber estate is purchased, and there has been no fall of rain since the 20th of January.

AVIATION MEETINGS.

AT SINGAPORE.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Singapore, Mar. 11, 12.20 p.m.

Aviation meetings are to be held here on the 15th, 17th, and 18th of this month.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

CAPITAL DOUBLED.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]
Tokio, March 11.
At the general meeting of shareholders in the Yokohama Specie Bank, a resolution was proposed to the effect that the capital of the Bank be doubled, Yen 48,000,000.

This was agreed to unanimously.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

RUSSIA DELIBERATES.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 10.
The Russian Minister in Peking has asked the Board of Foreign Affairs to postpone the discussion about the frontier disputes, as he has not received instructions from his government.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 10.
The President of the Board of the Interior has issued a proclamation prohibiting the people from establishing societies on the pretext of discussing frontier questions.

FRENCH TROOPS IN YUNNAN.

VICEROY CANNOT STOP THEM.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 10.
Viceroys Li of Yunnan has reported to the Board of Foreign Affairs that he is unable to prevent the French from advancing troops into Chinese territory.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 10.
The gentry and merchants of Yunnan have telegraphed to the Peking government inquiring whether they are prepared for hostilities, or likely to effect a settlement.

Viceroys Li has memorialized the Throne to take immediate steps so as to prevent the people coming into conflict with foreign troops.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 10.
The President of the Board of Dependencies has tendered his resignation.

The Prince Regent would not accept it.

Peking, March 10.
The Managing Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway has resigned.

Telegrams.

CHINA'S RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
The Board of Communications has discovered that a sum of Tls. 6,000,000 has been wasted in the principal bureau of railways.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

BIG LOAN FROM THE STATES.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
The Board of Finance proposes to raise a loan of \$10,000,000 gold from the United States for the purpose of introducing the new coinage system in China.

The Board of Communications proposes to devote the loan from the four countries to some other purposes. Both arrangements are expected to come to a successful issue.

RUSSIAN TREATY.

CHINA MAKES INVESTIGATION.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has established an enquiry bureau into the Russian treaty disputes, and the Ex-Commissioner to the H. G. Conference, Luk Ching Chung, has been appointed in charge.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
Prince Ching has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg to negotiate all matters in dispute with the Russian Government.

THE CASE FOR CHINA.

Peking, March 9.—China has replied further to the Russian Note. I am authoritatively informed that China contends that trade in the New Dominions, according to Article XII of the Treaty of 1881, is confined to the import of foreign and the export of native produce. As tea is a native product it is ineligible for sale in the New Dominions. The establishment of Consulates entails, according to Article X, the simultaneous application of duties. Mixed Court procedure has already been applied. The reply concludes with the hope that Russia will appreciate China's repeated attempts at the preservation of friendly relations.—"N. G. D. News."

TROOPS IN YUNNAN.

MINISTERS DISCUSS SITUATION.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James to negotiate with the British Government about the Yunnan disputes.

The Minister replied saying that it is better for the Board of Foreign Affairs to settle with the British Minister in Peking.

Both are trying to solve the difficult situation.

Shanghai, March 12.
A meeting of the Society for the Protection of Frontiers was held here, and over a thousand supporters of the Yunnan people were present.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
It is reported that Yuan Shih Kai has telegraphed his views about the disputes between Great Britain and China to a certain Grand Councillor.

REBELS RISING IN YUNNAN.

Viceroys Li of Yunnan has telegraphed to the Grand Council that the rebels are rising, and is asking the Grand Council to reinforce the troops at all important places as a precautionary measure.

Telegrams.

HOME SPORT.

FOOTBALL SEMI-FINAL.

TO BE PLAYED ON THE 25th.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 13, 10 p.m.
In the football cup semi-finals, to be played off on Saturday, the 25th, the matches are to be as follows:—
Blackburn Rovers meet Bradford City. Newcastle United meet Chelsea.

CHINA'S TAXATION.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
The Board of Finance and the Board of Customs have decided to hold a discussion about the abolition of likin and other increased taxation on the 15th inst.

PRINCE CHING RESIGNS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
Prince Ching has tendered his resignation and has recommended the President of the Board of Finance to take his place.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

A FOREIGNER ARRESTED.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Shanghai, March 12.
A foreigner has been arrested in Nanking for having in his possession Chinese forged bank notes to the amount of tens of thousands of dollars.

A special deputy has been sent to investigate, and to hunt down his confederates.

APPROACHING WEDDING.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
The wedding of the fifth son of Prince Ching, and the daughter of the Governor of Shantung, will take place on the 24th of April.

CHINA'S NAVY.

SOUTHERN SQUADRON RE-ORGANISED.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 12.
The First Lord of the Admiralty has decided to abandon the northern squadron for the present, and to reorganize the southern squadron, on account of the difficulty of raising funds.

PRESS MUZZLED.

APPEAL FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
Grand Councillor Chu Shai Chung has asked Prince Ching and Grand Councillor Na Tung, to withdraw the order prohibiting the native press from publishing sensational articles about disputes between Great Britain, Russia and China, so as to free the people from anxiety and suspense.

TRAVELLING STUDENTS.

A PRIVILEGE WITHDRAWN.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
The Board of Communications has requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to withdraw the privilege of allowing half rates on the Shanghai Nanking Railway for students. The request has been complied with.

PEKING PALACE.

WASTE OF MONEY ON IT.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
A certain censor has memorialized the Throne not to spend much money on decorations and ornaments to adorn the Palace.

CHINA'S WIRES.

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
The Board of Communications intends to send a special deputy to investigate all the telegraphic communications throughout China, before reorganizing the whole service.

Telegrams.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

ANOTHER WIN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 13, 10 p.m.
The South African team has beaten the South Australian representatives by six wickets.
The result of their tour is as follows:—Out of 21 matches played the South Africans have won 11, lost 7, and drawn 3.

VIEWS OF VICEROYS.

ON FRONTIER DISPUTES.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
Nearly all the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces have submitted their opinions to the Prince Regent regarding the frontier disputes.
The Viceroys of Chili and Nanking have, however, not done so, and the Prince Regent is greatly displeased.

YUNNAN TROUBLE SETTLED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
Grand Councillor Na Tung has drawn up an agreement, consisting of six clauses, with the British Minister at Peking, about the Yunnan disputes.

The British Minister agrees to the withdrawal of the British troops.

With regard to the freedom of trade between the two countries, the nature of the arrangement made is unknown.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 13, 10 p.m.
Jerry M. has been scratched for the Grand National.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

CRUSADE AGAINST IT STARTED.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 13, 10 p.m.
The New York police have instituted an anti-boxing crusade.

MACAO NEGOTIATIONS.

CANTON VICEROY WIRES.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Viceroy of Canton, has telegraphed to the Board of Foreign Affairs that the Portuguese are harassing the people of Chinsai. This step he characterises as highly improper.

THE PLAGUE.

VAST IMPROVEMENT REPORTED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
The Japanese Minister at Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that Port Arthur and Dairen (Tallinwan) are free from plague, and has asked the Board to exempt the ships plying between Chinwangtao, Tientsin and these ports from medical inspection.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
The International Association meeting for combating the plague at Peking (Manchuria) was attended by a number of foreign doctors.

The Board of Foreign Affairs intends to send a special deputy to receive the visitors at the association meetings.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS.

MOVEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Shanghai, March 13.
A meeting was held here yesterday at the International Commercial Union, to discuss the formation of a Volunteer corps for national defence. The meeting was well attended, several thousands being present.

Telegrams.

THE PLAGUE.

DIVERSION OF FUNDS.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
The plague has completely disappeared from Peking.
The Board of the Interior proposes to divert the funds sanctioned for plague measures to the Medical Association.

FISHING COMPANY FORMED.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
The Commercial Fishing Company has been started in Fukien.

MACAO.

SEVERAL WIRES DESPATCHED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has received several telegrams regarding the Macao delimitation questions.

The course likely to be taken in the matter has not been decided.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
His Excellency Chang Ming Chi, the Viceroy of Canton, has telegraphed to Peking for the third time for instructions, as he is at a loss to deal with the Macao delimitation questions.

A meeting was held at the Board of Foreign Affairs to consider the matter but no decision has been arrived at.

TRANSFER OF VICEROYS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
It is reported that the Viceroy of Chili and Nanking will be transferred.

CHINA'S VOLUNTEERS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Shanghai Taotai urging him to investigate into the objects of the Volunteer Corps, which was organized by the Commercial Union.

NATIVE RISING IN YUNNAN.

TROOPS DESPATCHED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
The Peking Government has telegraphed to the Governor of Kwangsi to send troops to suppress the native risings in Yunnan.

Peking, March 14.
Owing to the continued obstinacy of the Viceroy of Yunnan, the Grand Council intends to remove him.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

PLANS FOR THE MONGOLIAN RAILWAY.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking stating that the Russian people are secretly considering plans for the construction of the Mongolian Railway.

He urges the Central Government to have the route of the proposed railway drawn up, so as to prevent the Russian plan being carried out.

Peking, March 14.
According to the old treaty, Russia is allowed to station a number of soldiers in Kuitum and Heilungkiang for the protection of the Russian merchants. These soldiers have now increased two fold.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has lodged a protest with the Russian Minister at Peking, but up to the present no reply has been received.

THE RAILWAYS.

ANOTHER ENQUIRY.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 13.
The Board of Communications intends to send a deputy to investigate into the management of the So-chwan Railway.

Telegrams.

RUSSIAN NAVY.

AN IMPORTANT IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

["ROUTER'S SERVICE.]

Dombay, Mar. 15, 2.5 p.m.
St. Petersburg reports that an Imperial Rescript has been published, which states that the Commission appointed to enquire into alleged abuses in the department of naval administration has found, by four votes to two, that no ground exists for the charges.

At the same time the Commission recommends the reorganization of the Ministry of Marine and the framing of regulations for the control of the building programme.

FRENCH COMMISSIONER.

ARRIVES AT TIENTSIN.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
The French Commissioner despatched for the consideration of educational and frontier questions, arrived at Tientsin yesterday.

ECONOMY IN PEKING.

EXPENSES TO BE CURTAILED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 14.
The Grand Council, in considering the estimates of the budget, intends to remove all superfluous officials, in order to curtail the expenses.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

CHINA CURIOUS.

["SHUEN PO" SERVICE.]

Telegrams.

STRONG ANTI-CHINESE FEELING.

EXPRESSED IN RUSSIAN PAPERS.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)
London, Mar. 16, 7.30 a.m.
The St. Petersburg papers are publishing strong anti-Chinese articles.
They predict a rupture in the present relations unless China yields.

THE PRIZE RING.

MCFARLAND BEATS MORAN.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
London, March 15, 11.5 p.m.
Paddy McFarland managed to beat Owen Moran, on points.
It was a fine exhibition of boxing.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
Viceroy Hse Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has telegraphed to Peking for instructions, as the Russian soldiers are surveying the land, and he has not sufficient troops to cope with the present situation.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
The rumour about the capture of Li by the Russian troops, and the escape of Tartar General Kwong Fuk, has been contradicted.

The latest information to hand is to the effect that the Russian troops have not taken Li.

MONGOLIA.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ADVANCING.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 15.
The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to the Grand Council, urging them to take precautions over the Mongolian frontier, as the Russian soldiers are advancing.

BANK MANAGEMENT.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
The Board of Finance has discovered some evils existing in the management of a prominent bank.

MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CANTON VICEEROY TO REORGANISE.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 15.
The Commissioner of the Customs has telegraphed to H. E. Chiang Ming Chi, the Viceroy of Canton, to reorganize the Maritime Customs.

THE PLAGUE.

NO TRACE IN CHEFOO.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 15.
The plague has completely disappeared in Chefoo.

LOAN TO DEVELOP MONGOLIA.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
The Chinese Government is negotiating for a loan to develop Mongolia.

The Prince Regent intends to send Prince Su, the President of the Board of Interior, to open up Mongolia, and appoint Prince Kung to take his place.

YUNNAN TROUBLE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to Viceroy Li of Yunnan to submit the proof of China's sovereignty over the disputed territory, Pien-na.

TRAMS FOR PEKING.

A CONCESSION ASKED FOR.
["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 15.
A certain person has applied to the Board of Interior for the privilege of running trams in Peking.
The request has been complied with.

Telegrams.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.
THE "TIMES" GIVES GOOD ADVICE.

JAPAN NO PARTY TO ALLEGED AGGRESSION.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)
London, via Bombay, March 17, 7.15 a.m.

In a long editorial the "Times" presses upon China the urgency of accepting, without equivocation and promptly, those Russian demands which she does not mean seriously to contest, and to negotiate earnestly with regard to the remainder.

The "Times" point out that grave consequences will ensue, in the event of an uncompromising attitude, not only to China but also to all other powers interested in the Far East. It scents the idea that Japan has not been a stranger to the supposed designs of Russia, and had sought her own interests in supporting them.

Japan, the "Times" declares, realises only too clearly the calamitous effects of a crisis in Far Eastern affairs which such action would entail.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

BRITAIN TO SHARE THEM.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
London, March 16, 10 p.m.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has asserted that Great Britain will participate in Japan's tariff concessions with America.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

HUGE GUNS ORDERED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
London, Mar. 16, 10 p.m.
The Lords of the Admiralty have placed an order for a number of 13.5 guns for the navy.
They are of a most powerful character, and guaranteed to be able to pierce the heaviest armour at a distance of seven miles.

CHINESE MINISTER AT TOKIO.

RECALLED TO PEKING.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 16.
The Peking Government has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Tokio to return to Peking.

CHINA BORROWS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.
The Board of Communications has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Brussels to negotiate a loan of Tls. 10,000,000 from the Belgian Government.

PEKING FORTS.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.
Prince Tai Tao intends to increase the number of forts in Peking.

National Assembly Meets.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.
The National Assembly has held an extraordinary meeting in conjunction with the frontier disputes in Yunnan and Tibet.

Prince Lian, the president, addressed the gathering and impressed upon the senators the necessity of not interfering with China's diplomatic foreign questions.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

ANXIETY IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 16.
Owing to the critical situation over the frontier disputes, the Prince Regent has instructed Prince Lan to ask Prince Ching to cancel his leave of absence.

VICEROY OF CHILI RETURNS TO PEKING.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
The Grand Councilors have telegraphed to the Viceroy of Chili to return to Peking to-day.

A COSTLY PALACE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
Censor Chiu has memorialized the Throne pointing out that over Tls. 3,000,000 have been spent on the repairs of the Palace, and he asked the Throne to curtail any further expenses.

Telegrams.

NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

BRITISH MERCHANTS HOPEFUL OF ADJUSTMENT.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)
Bombay, Mar. 16, 2 p.m.

At the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, said that the information received from the Chambers of Commerce relative to the effect upon British trade of the new Japanese tariff-law had enabled the British Government to place the case before the Japanese Government in such a way that he hoped a satisfactory conclusion of the commercial treaty negotiations between the two Governments would be reached.

His Excellency M. Tasuaki Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, who was also present, dwelt upon the friendliness with which the negotiations had been conducted, and stated that he had every confidence that the Anglo-Japanese negotiations would only in a satisfactory way before long.

SUBMARINES FOR THE NORTH.

STATION AT THE FORTH.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
London, March 15, 11.5 p.m.
The Admiralty has decided on the construction of a fully equipped submarine station at the Forth.

THE DALAI LAMA.

MOVEMENTS WATCHED.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 16.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Chinese Amban in Tibet to watch the movements of the ex Dalai Lama, so as to prevent him from creating a rising among the monks.

COMMISSIONER AT HANKOW.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.
Yang Si Ki has memorialized the Throne to station a special commercial commissioner at Hankow.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM.

HANDLED IN AT PEKING.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 16.
It is reported that the Russian Minister has sent in an ultimatum to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Ready to Transport Troops.

Peking, March 16.

The President of the Army Board has asked the Throne to construct a railway from Kalgan to Puhua for the transport of troops in case of operations.

The President of the Board of Communications proposes to increase the foreign loan from the four countries to Tls. 20,000,000 for the construction of the suggested railway.

Urgent Despatches.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has received several urgent telegrams from the Tartar General of Li. These telegrams have been forwarded unopened to Prince Ching.

Sudden Demand for Railways.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 16.
The Governor of Turkestan has asked the Throne to construct a railway from Turkestan to Mongolia. The Prince Regent is conferring on this matter with the Board of Finance and the Board of Communications.

YUNNAN REBELS.

TO BE SUPPRESSED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]
Peking, March 16.
The Peking Government has telegraphed to Viceroy Li of Yunnan, to suppress the risings of the malefactors in his provinces, so as to prevent the British from interfering.

Telegrams.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

EVACUATE KAZVIN.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

London, March 16, 7.30 a.m.
It is reported from Tcherni that the evacuation of Kazvin by the Russian troops has been completed this morning, with the exception of 80 Cossacks, who remain as a Consular Guard.

RAILROADS IN CHINA.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
Owing to the difficulty of constructing railroads, the working on the Li Chong and Man Yuen section of the Sze-chuan-Hankow Railway has been suspended.
They are now constructing the section between Ching Hing and Shing Tow.

THE BUDGET.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH ESTIMATES.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 15.
After the introduction of the National Budget, the Throne intends to appoint a special finance committee to take up the estimates for the current year.

H. AND S. BANK THEFT.

GREAT EXCITEMENT CAUSED AT SHANGHAI.

An attempt to rob the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the night of the 13th instant caused a great deal of excitement in Shanghai, resulted in the shooting of the would-be thief, the collection of a huge crowd of people, and the calling out of a big force of armed police.

The alarm was given by the watchman, who saw the light in the bank suddenly switched on. He called the armed Sikh, always on duty on the premises, and they entered the building. A robber was at work on the safe. He fled at their approach, but was chased to the roof, whence, it being flat, he took a flying leap of 18 feet to an adjoining house. The Sikh at once fired on him, striking him in the upper part of the thigh, but without breaking the bone or severing an artery. The capture followed in due course.

In the meanwhile an officious, though well-meaning, person had alarmed the police headquarters, and to the intense delight of the huge crowd that had gathered, a heavily armed force of European and Sikh police shortly after arrived on the scene. They carried rifles with fixed bayonets, having been informed that a large band of marauders had attacked the bank furiously and were killing all who opposed them.

The wounded man was removed to the Hospital where he was found to be suffering from partial paralysis of the legs, owing, it is thought, to the jar his spine sustained following the leap from the Bank roof to the adjoining one.

A NEW STEAMER.

The s.s. Tjitani, of the Java China Japan Line, arrived on her maiden trip to Hongkong this morning.

This vessel, which is of 3,687 tons burden, with a speed of twelve knots, will run between Java, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan.

She is admirably fitted throughout, having twelve first class cabins, luxuriously arranged.

The Captain and officers will entertain their friends at dinner to-morrow evening on board, and the Pacific Mail Company has kindly consented to allow the string band of the s.s. Siberia to play during the evening.

THE STANLEY TIGER.

A villager in Lamma Island, opposite Aberdeen, has reported that a tiger entered the village on Saturday night and killed five of his cows. This tiger must have worked its way from Stanley.

Two days ago a woman was making a journey from Wong Ma Kok village to Stanley. The village is a little way from Stanley. On her way she sighted a beast on the hill-side, and suspected it to be a tiger. She proceeded no further.

MARRIAGE.

Orickton — Cranbrook. — Feb. 4, at Bordighera, George, son of late Rev. H. Orickton, D.D., sometime of Hongkong, to Annie Elizabeth Cranbrook.

DEATH.

Provost. — On March 8, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, James Francis Provost, Chief Engineer China Merchants' S.N. Co., aged 71 years.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911

CITY CLEANING.

(11th March.)

The City of Victoria is a clean city, and we are justly proud of the fact; but it is not nearly as clean as it might be, as the most casual observation of our streets fully demonstrates. We have street scavengers, it is true, but as we have had occasion to note before, they are dilatory in their work, and large quantities of garbage remain exposed and is a danger to the public. We recognize the value of the work done and the difficulties encountered by those who are responsible for it, but we are drawing nearer year by year to the scientific handling of life, and in so well-governed a colony as Hongkong the very latest scientific improvements should be devoted to the amelioration of the daily round. Singapore should not be allowed to lead us, but she is now doing so in her manner of handling the refuse of the city. A magnificent and up-to-date incinerator has been erected and not only provides for the absolute and final extinction of dirt once collected, but also is likely to prove the root of new industries. If, in the words of a Singapore contemporary, you are sufficiently imaginative to resolve yourself into an atom of refuse for the nonce, and after finding yourself in the natural course of events ignominiously thrown on the family ash-heap, you will find yourself at last on the tipping platform at the top of the incinerator. The cartloads of rubbish are shot downwards into the hoppers, the doors of which close automatically whenever the cart is withdrawn. Through the hoppers is coursing a stream of air which sucks the foul gases from the refuse down into the furnaces to be consumed; so that even when the doors of the hoppers are opened none of the gases can escape into the open air. This is achieved by a system of powerful fans in the interior, which serve the dual purpose of supplying air for the fires and a means of mechanical ventilation. This then takes us to the lowest level. When the refuse leaves the container it does not drop immediately on the fire; it still retains too much moisture and moisture would reduce the temperature of the fire and thereby its efficiency. The action of releasing it from the container deposits it on a shelving bank at the back of the fire, where a current of hot gas is forced through it. By the time the previous charge is consumed on the fires the charge at the back is ready for burning and it is therefore raked forward on to the fire. There are four fires in one intercommunicating furnace and each fire is charged alternately. Thus the bad gas from a newly charged fire, to gain exit, must pass over the gases of three other fires which are incandescent, and be consumed in its passage. The suction due to "chimney pull," the chimney being a high one, makes it impossible for the hot gas from the furnaces to escape by any means other than by way of the combustion chamber, a roaring inferno of swirling, superheated gas. The temperature here is beyond imagination. The whirling of the hot gas of course has its purpose, which is to carry all the dust on to the floor of the compartment. And, apart from these arrangements of internal economy, this chamber is recommended to the Public Health authorities as a splendid crematorium for diseased animals. It has facilities which practically eliminate danger of infection and does the work of destruction to the last degree of completeness. The contents of the pits suggest a profitable industry for the municipality, for experts say that this dust, being absolutely free from bacilli, has the makings of a good tooth powder.

SUBSIDISING SHIPS.

(13th March.)

After one of the severest fights of recent times the United States Senate has passed the new ships subsidy bill, by the narrowest of narrow majorities. So close was the voting that on several occasions Vice-President Sherman cast the deciding ballot. The tactics of the supporters of the Bill are being severely criticised, not only on this account, but also because it is said the measure was rushed through during the absence of many Senators. The new bill includes within its scope increased carrying facilities between the United States and China, Japan, Australia and the Philippines, and its principal object is to increase and encourage Uncle Sam's mercantile marine. An incidental object is to produce a fleet of ships that will act as auxiliaries in time of war. It is the most important measure that has come before the Senate for a long time, for, as we know, the American merchant marine is not the powerful factor in American trade that it should be. Its critics, however, declare that it will not be productive of the vital results claimed for it. In the first place it is pointed out that owing to the protective system the cost of marine construction in America is so large that the subsidies authorised by this bill will not increase shipbuilding to any appreciable extent, and that the bill will, therefore, fail at once in its object time will show. In this connection an interesting suggestion was made during the discussion. The naval appropriation amounts to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars and it was claimed that if, say, ten millions of this sum were devoted to the building by Government of the ships needed, in ten years a hundred such would be afloat. These should be manned by Government, thus creating a naval reserve, and loaned to the various companies in times of peace. In this way the object of the bill would be attained, the establishment of a mercantile marine would be assured, and a naval reserve perfected. Such semi-Government vessels could also be utilised in opening up new routes of commerce, and generally "showing the flag" where now it is not seen. When these routes were developed private companies would probably take the field. This suggestion will, doubtless, gain the support of many, but a little thought will show it to be impracticable. It would appear at first sight that it would remove the element of doubt which must always exist where subsidies are concerned, would not add a burden to the country, since the money necessary would come from the naval appropriation already voted, and would not handicap the Navy, because auxiliary ships are as necessary as their older brothers, the actual fighting units. But the subtraction of a part of the naval appropriation is only a subsidy under another name, and it would prove to be a subsidy open, to a fatal degree, to the attentions of those who live on "pickings." It would be difficult, almost impossible, to regulate its expenditure, with the result that waste, perhaps worse, would rob it of all value. There is a specious quality in the suggestion that will gain it support, but in the meanwhile the actual bill has been passed and we will

await the result with interest. It may vitiate America's mercantile marine, and we hope this will be the case. So great a country, with such enormous commercial interests, should be well represented on the high seas. This is the first step to such an end.

BRETHREN ALL.

(14th March.)

What has truly been described as one of the most inspiring sights in history will be witnessed in the Central Building of the University of London in July next. Between the twenty-six and the twenty-ninth of that month representatives of all the races of the world will meet its equals and in council to discuss how prejudices may be removed and friendly relations established between Western nations and the other peoples of the earth. India, China and Japan; Turkey, Persia and Egypt, as well as the African and other races will take part, in the persons of writers of their own kind and kin. Never before has such a meeting taken place. It will be a modern Babel to devise a common ground of thought and friendship. It has been organised because it is being increasingly felt that a nation like the British with its manifold duties, duties which, by nature of its constituency, make it impossible to lay down any universal rule of Government, should attempt to bring into line the inter-racial interests within its borders. No Empire occupies so vast an area, nor are its constituent parts so widely scattered, and accordingly no other Empire has to face so constantly the grave problem of being fair and just to other races. On the other hand no great Empire depends so much for its very existence upon its extremities as does the British. Those who realise the possibility of its downfall also realise that that can be averted only by the wholehearted support of the Overseas Dominions, and, therefore, thus, the first, Universal Races Congress has been convened to bring white, yellow, black and brown together as far as racial differences will allow. There is, of course, no suggestion that the Congress wishes to destroy the barriers, the very necessary barriers, which separate men of different colour and different modes of life. We may be brothers without being intimate, or rather unduly so. The object is simply to bind together the constituent parts of the British Empire into an amicable whole, so that should the day arrive when the Flag must be fought for by white, yellow or black the same thoughts, spirit, and desire shall animate them all. Such an object deserves the strongest support, and we hope the cordial invitation of the organisers to all who are interested, to attend will be widely accepted. The bonds of Empire cannot be too strong.

Nothing succeeds like success, we are told, and certainly nothing is more urgently needed in China to-day than a good, strong, honest belief in the ultimate success of her trade and power to back it up. The rubber boom bubble has burst and has left a nasty taste in the mouth of the money market; but it would be a fatal mistake to imagine that the rubber, or any other field of financial or commercial activity known on the China coast market is, for that reason to be regarded as dangerous. Yet, unfortunately there is a tendency to be suspicious. Shanghai especially has been rapped so hard over the knuckles that it has apparently its hands in its pockets, and appears likely to keep them there. The banner of commercial progress needs to be raised once more, and all should join in the endeavour to bring order out of the chaos which now reigns as a result of the wild rubber speculations of a year ago. We are not downhearted, even if some of us have suffered from the slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune. She is a fickle and sensitive damo, but her smiles are yet for us, and it needs only a brave front, a stout heart, a strong will as well as hard work and we will again secure her suffrage. The proceedings in connection with the Cathay Trust in Shanghai have greatly increased public confidence there, and we look forward to renewed activity in the money market.

The trade is there, the commercial field is open, and the set-back which ill-considered speculation caused should not paralyse us.

REVERSING THE MIRROR.

(15th March.)

The somewhat startling news has reached Hongkong of the establishment at Paris by Chinese of a factory, equipped with Chinese made machinery, manned by Chinese and dealing with Chinese products. The factory produces semi-artificial food something like the nutritive pills of the late Professor Berthelot, and is established on a very firm financial basis, no less a sum than £180,000 having been subscribed by the promoters. The principal spirit in the concern is a young Chinese named Li Yu Ying, who is an expert chemist, engineer, and scientific farmer, and a former student of the Pasteur Institute. Twenty-four Chinese workmen were sent from Tientsin to Paris, and the number of elementary substances which they are extracting is said to be astounding. They include milk, cheese, caffeine, oil, jellies, flour, bread, biscuits, cakes, savaness and a variety of vegetables, all of an exceedingly nutritive and pleasant nature. This is showing the world the reverse of the mirror and carrying the commercial war into the camp of the West with a vengeance! We have become so accustomed to thinking of China as a country with little initiative and less organising abilities that it is with almost a shock that we read of such a concern as that now flourishing at Les Valles, and its success should certainly have the effect of turning our thoughts seriously to what must now be recognised as the imminent encroachment of the Chinese into all commercial competition. We must re-focus our mental vision in the light of this food-factory, for it is a symbol of the great change which is taking place at our doors. Perhaps the most striking feature in connection with the factory is that machinery of Chinese manufacture and invention is employed, for it is generally recognised that it is machinery that China most urgently needs. If she is capable of inventing and turning out that necessary for such work as is being done at Les Valles, we may be sure that she will not long be dependent on the importer. We must all welcome this indication of Chinese ability, commercial acumen and initiative, but, at the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that it is a lesson to us of the necessity, as we have said, of readjusting our views with regard to progress in our great neighbour.

PLAGUE AS A FRIEND.

The plague which recently ravaged North China was regarded, we are safe in saying, by one and all as a terrible visitation. It is rather startling to read of it being hailed as the friend of man. This has been done by a writer in a contemporary. After expressing the opinion, which the facts prove correct, that medical science would "knock it out in the second round," the writer goes on to point out that such a result, fortunately, would not have been attained in the days of old. For instance, one single plague wiped out between a third and a half of the population of Europe—and it was only one plague among many, though it was one of the worst. These great extirpations of the human race have their uses, as we must admit after studying the following facts. Last century the people of England discovered how to fight epidemics with a certain amount of success, and in that century the population of England and Wales increased from something like 8,000,000 to 32,000,000. In other words during a single century the country raised four times as many people (and that despite heavy emigration) as in any century of which we have records. If sanitation and medical science had been as perfect in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when the population was supposed to be only 2,000,000, and if the birth-rate had been at the same level as now, England would now have 512,000,000 inhabitants, which would have been a wild absurdity. It would mean more than 8,000,000 people to the square mile, or 10,000 to the acre! Had it not been for the various

plagues of the Middle Ages we would now be paying ten shillings a grub for bread—that is, provided we could find space in which to bake it. Looked upon in the light of these figures we must regard plague as the kind but severe school-master who punishes us for our own good, and certainly it is difficult to realise how man will deal with the enormous problem of increasing and overwhelming population which confronts him if some such visitation was not periodically possible. The growth of medical science is so great that we may look forward to the banishment of all sickness, but if our birthrate keeps up, this will literally "improve" us off the face of the earth, since the earth's capacity for supporting life is limited. We are not Malthusians, but that economist seems to have foreseen the day when man will be packed as close as sardines and to have preached his gospel accordingly. It is paradoxical, but it would appear to be a fact that longevity and practical immunity from sickness would in time make life impossible.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

(16th March.)

During the interview which he granted the "Telegraph," Mr. Van den Born, who will fly at Shanghai Saturday, spoke strongly on the subject of the sensationalism which has crept into aviation. He referred to the "spiral dip," evolved to give extra delight to the patrons of the airmen, declaring that it was responsible for several of the fatal accidents which unfortunately have occurred, and he deprecated the carrying out of these daring feats, for which the aeroplane is not suitable. "It is a commercial asset that Mr. Van den Born has an increasing number of aviators regard the aeroplane. As the vehicle of a 'spiral dip' it is of little value to mankind, but according to Mr. Van den Born, as a perfect, light, goods carrier and for passenger traffic it would be a boon and a blessing. Science has a higher mission than simply to provide thrilling spectacles and sensational effects, pandering only to depraved tastes. The autonomy of commerce, the power of utility, applies to it as it does to nearly everything in this utilitarian world. To prove the aeroplane of practical utility is what the new school of aviators desire. They predict that next year will not see new aerial 'thrillers,' but rather a remarkable progress along the lines of commercial usefulness. There is Masson, the French aviator, for instance, who is giving exhibitions with his aeroplane as a distributor of newspapers over a widely scattered district, and also carries letters and light parcels in the same area. He has proved very successful in this, and the rapidity with which the delivery is made is highly satisfactory. There is quite as much 'thrill' as is needed in this getting the news of the world dropped from the clouds at our very doors; coming with the morning breeze or the first glimmer of the Evening Star. Here romance and science blend,—if, indeed, they are ever divorced. This exhibition of Masson's is the first direct attempt to show what the aeroplane can do to assist everyday life; but its possibilities in this direction are boundless, and we think those aviators who have renounced sensationalism for the more sober, but more human, exhibitions of commercial utility are doing a better work than the men who risk life and limb to pander to the love of 'thrills' of a modern crowd.

THE COLONY'S DIFFICULTIES.

(17th March.)

The Colony of Hongkong is face to face to-day with the most serious difficulty that can confront any state, public body or individual, namely, the lack of money. It is the duty of every member of the community to do what he can to remove this obstacle from the path of our progress. Apart from the observance of good behaviour, the individual can only assist the Government by the payment without demur of the taxes imposed for the general weal, even though the taxer's personal liberty. The economic freedom of a state gov-

ernally results in restraining the individual from freely following every impulse; no single man can be a law unto himself; and while it is human to chafe under restraint, it is common sense to ask without heat or haste the why and the wherefore. Taxation is never popular; but without it, civilisation would be impossible. On the other hand, freedom of speech, criticism, and judgment ensures that such taxes as the state may impose are equitable. The community of Hongkong are asking to-day: Is the new liquor tax equitable? Without wishing to juggle with words, we say it is not equitable, but it is justified. The tax has been imposed in a somewhat sensational manner. It has come as a surprise, and like most surprises, except those of a pleasant nature, it is apt to engender irritation. The Government is accused of engineering something in the nature of a "coup de theatre," but we earnestly deprecate any hasty judgment on this point. From causes, to which we will refer later, this Colony, bearing as it does vital individual and Imperial interests, finds itself short of funds. It is the duty of the Government to provide these and the duty of the citizen to assist in the provision. The Government and the citizen can only fulfil their duty, the one by imposing taxation, the other by paying the levy. The resultant suffering is neither greater nor less than that endured by the man who pays cash for what he wishes to purchase. The new tax, in the first place, will add a restriction to individual life, and, in the second place, will provide funds for the amelioration of that life. It is not equitable, for the causes which have led to its imposition were not unavoidable, but it is necessary. It will increase the price of liquor, but it will not work hardship upon the vested interest of the liquor trade; that powerful body may be trusted to look after itself. The individual will pay, but, since we have not yet reached that height of human development where the individual is so communistically perfect that he does not need government, it cannot be regarded as either unfair or unjust that he should pay for the control which ensures the general good.

To refer directly to the proceedings at the Council meeting, it is said that the Government were wholly unjustified in "rushing" so strong a measure into law, and the vote on the Colonial Secretary's motion shows that the same opinion is held in prominent circles of the community. For our part, since we need money in Hongkong and since that money can only be obtained from the residents of Hongkong, we congratulate the Government heartily upon so completing the new law that it should lose none of its force. At this juncture to impose a restriction of this nature in such a manner that it would lose by delay half its value would be the essence of bad administration. By postponement this loss would have been sustained, as the previous liquor bill proved, and we think that the Government has done all in its power to make the new law absolutely equitable by giving an opportunity for the putting forward of amendments. The critics of the measure do not declare it unnecessary, and it is therefore wrong judgment which declares its hasty completion unjustified, since, as is only natural, every effort would have been made by those concerned to avoid the full pressure of its impositions were time given them to do so. We may safely leave to the honourable members of the Council who opposed the new tax the task of smoothing off its rough edges, if such there be, but in the interests of untroubled discussion, which is so helpful to good administration, we would impress upon them, as well as upon the community in general that, since the tax is necessary, the Government's coup d'état was made solely to retain for it its full value and is worthy of admiration.

An honourable member stated that "he could not bring himself to believe that there is any other excuse for the enormous difference between the estimated and the actual amount than that there must be wholesale smuggling. How it is carried on, he does not know, and does not attempt to explain." After all that was said with reference to the impossibility

of smuggling, when the original bill was up for discussion, we venture to think that there is no smuggling worthy of consideration. We do think, however, that the first year during which the Ordinance has been in force is no criterion, not a fair one on which to base our calculations as to what the revenue will be in the future. Much of the liquor consumed during this period was liquor which paid no tax, having been in the Colony before the bill was introduced, or imported to evade the tax before the bill became law.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The U.S.S. Villalobos left Hankow for Nanking on the 7th. A year ago Thursday the foundation stone of the Hongkong University was laid.

A Volunteers rifle meeting will be held at King's Park Range on Easter Monday, April 17th. Mr. J. Young, advance agent of the Badmann Opera Company, arrived to-day on the P. and O. s.s. Devanah.

Sir Thos. Hutchinson, the retiring Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Lady Hutchinson arrived in Penang on the 9th.

The cruisers Diann and Bonaventure have left Vigo for Gibraltar, escorting submarines bound for China.

Leave of absence has been granted to Captain W. Loring, R.G.A., Capt. G. B. MacKenzie, R.G.A., Capt. F. A. Triss, R.G.A. Mr. H. Montague Bell has relinquished the editorship of the "North-China Daily News," which he has held for nearly five years.

A tiger cub, about the size of a full-grown cat, is now on sale at a naturalist's shop a short distance beyond the Central Market, Des Vaux Road.

Experimental speed trials have been made by a destroyer with oil fuel. The same results were obtained at a cost of £1200 as were attained with coal costing £140 (?).

"Bit of old China near Hongkong" is the title of an illustrated article in the "Cable News-American," dealing with the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Mr. H. Logan, formerly in the employ of the Kowloon-Canton Railway as district engineer stationed at Taipo, returned to Hongkong to-day. He will join the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Turner.

A golf competition between H.M.S. Astrea and Thistle and Woodlark, played at Shanghai, resulted in a win for the latter by seven to one and a quarter. The Astrea won only a foursome, (Pafford and Baker), being beaten in every one of the singles.

Mr. W. T. Edwards, overseer of the P.W.D., returned yesterday by the English mail, after a trip home. Some time ago he had the misfortune to fracture his leg on two occasions, and decided to spend some months in the old country.

The tour of the Orient planned by the Chicago association of commerce on which about 200 prominent business men in the vicinity of Chicago were to make a tour of the far east, has been abandoned according to a cablegram received by the merchants' association, Manila.

The "Cable News American," Manila, on March 14th, published no editorial, but in the centre of a huge blank, double column space, are the words:—"The comments written for this department last night were too warm for the linotypes and a breakdown resulted, hence this blank."

The death is reported at Hankow of Mr. E. Rockstroh. The deceased, who was universally popular, came to Hankow some twenty years ago in the employ of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., but a few years later launched out on business in his own account in the firm of Kolkmeijer and Rockstroh.

Miss Eva Gauthier, the talented Canadian contralto, will give a concert here shortly.

The U.S.S. Samar was expected to arrive at Hankow on the 5th inst. to relieve the Villalobos.

Bubonic plague has broken out at Spokane, Washington. Sixteen persons have been attacked by the disease and three have died.

Baron Munnu, the German Ambassador, was expected to leave Tokyo for home on the 11th inst. His successor, Count Rex, will arrive at the capital on April 1st.

On the 3rd there were three gunboats in Hankow, namely, the Kinshu, the Cadmus and the Nightingale. The Ohio left for down river on the 3rd.

Mr. N. K. Davidson, manager of Watson's aerated water factory, and an old resident in the Far East, returned to the colony Tuesday after undergoing an operation at home.

Mr. J. O. Power, acting chief accountant of the Chinese section, Canton-Kowloon railway, is proceeded on Thursday by the Anhui to Nanking to take up the position of chief accountant on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway (southern section). He has been in Canton for two years.

At the annual meeting of Messrs. Fraser and Neave, Ltd., Singapore, the Chairman proposed that a dividend of 15 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. or together 20 per cent. on the old capital of the Coy. (making with the interim dividend paid in November last 30 per cent.) be paid, absorbing \$45,000.

The s.s. Conch (Captain Scott), went into Kowloon Dock Wednesday for repairs. It will be remembered that some days ago she struck something in the fairway behind Stonecutters, and it is believed that it must have been a capsize junk, loaded with stone. Some damage was sustained, as the vessel was leaking.

The Standard Oil Company have been successful in securing land on the British Concession, Kowloon, and there intend to erect residences for the staff, godowns, offices, etc. The plot is excellently situated, and lends itself to the erection of imposing buildings.

Not guilty of receiving bribes, but guilty of receiving presents of money and articles of value, in violation of article 385 of the penal code, is the sentence of Judge A. S. Crossfield in the police court cases in Manila, in which eight men of the police department and secret service bureau were charged with accepting bribes.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of hospitals:—Butterfield and Swire, \$100; Jardine Matheson and Co., \$100; E. D. Sassoon and Co., \$100; D. Sassoon and Co., \$100; Reiss and Co., \$100; Arnold Karberg and Co., \$50; Carlowitz and Co., \$50.

A Harbin message to the "Asahi" dated the 6th inst. says:—"Chinese troops have driven away the Chinese labourers working at a sawmill conducted by a Russian named Shiochenko, in the vicinity of a station on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and destroyed a branch line of the railway. Serious diplomatic negotiations are expected to follow."

We are courteously informed that for the further extension and improvement of the Ellis Kadoorie School, Mr. Ho Kom Tong has kindly subscribed \$10,000. Mr. Chan Kai Ming \$5,000, Mr. Leung Yan Po \$5,000, Mr. Lau Lim Yung \$5,000, Mr. Fung Yau Sam \$5,000 and the Hon. Secretary \$10,000. There is still a balance of \$10,000 required, which the Committee have undertaken to raise among their Chinese friends.

The development of the provinces of the Mekong valley continues to be discussed in the Press of French Indo-China. On the subject of the railway, the consensus of opinion seems gradually coming to be that France should make her own railways in her own territory and let Siam do the same in hers. In any extension of her railway system to the East, says the "Bangkok Times," Siam is of course strictly bound by the provisions of the Treaty with France, and will arrange with the Government of that country with regard to the personnel and the capital required, so far as they are not exclusively Siamese.

The German gunboat, Tigor, has been visiting Bangkok and left there on the 3rd inst.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Swire are due here by the Delhi. They left London on February 24th.

The O. S. K. str. Tacoma Maru, which has lately returned to Nagasaki from Manila, via Hongkong, reports that Japanese emigrants are now welcomed in the Philippines, and that the steamer will in the future take some fifty emigrants to Manila every voyage.

His Excellency Chai Chio Wing, Ex Provincial Treasurer of Kwong Si, has just arrived at Canton from Hongkong. His Excellency had been telegraphed for by the Viceroy, and left Shanghai for Hongkong by the Imperial-Gorman Mail.

The consequences arising out of the affairs of the Sink-Indrapobra Rubber Concession, Ltd., appeared to be even more far-reaching than was at first imagined. The latest development with reference to the subject is the issue of a writ of summons by Dr. Nijhuis against Dr. R. J. Marshall for alleged slander.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Captain Frederick William Lyons provisionally, and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council with effect from the 9th instant, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Francis Joseph Badeley or until further notice.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Captain Frederick William Lyons to act as Captain Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Fire Brigade and Superintendent of Prison, and Philip Peveril John Wodehouse to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police and of Fire Brigade, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Francis Joseph Badeley or until further notice.

Changsha is fast becoming a port of some consequence, the building contractors having their hands full. A new Customs House has been built, as has also a large red brick dwelling house for the Standard Oil Co., and new godowns for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The latter is also under construction which, when finished, will cover a stretch of three miles, while the railway has made such progress that locomotives are running at the back of the city. Another improvement, which must be a great boon to the port, is a large recreation ground situated on the island—"Central China Post."

It seems that the arrangements for this year's Gordon-Bennett race are not going so amicably as they should. The decision of the International Board to hold the race over a closed circuit of not less than three miles, with a total distance of ninety-four miles, is not being very favourably received here. The persistent driving round and round a short circuit is not only monotonous but also unpopular, and, when there are a very large number of competitors, somewhat dangerous, too, in spite of all the precautions taken.

Queen's Road, opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank, has been divided for a considerable distance by a bamboo erection, so placed as to block one half of the roadway. Till to-day the object was obscure. Workmen are now busily engaged digging up the street and gutter, preparatory to laying down "tar macadam"—a mixture of asphalt, tar and broken stone. This mixture has proved durable as well as dustless, and easily kept clean, and will be much appreciated especially at this portion of a busy thoroughfare.

Miss Marie Coxon, the future Viscountess Chelsea, is a daughter of Mr. George Coxon, of Orleigh, Cheltenham. Among her aunts are Lady Buchanan-Jardine and Lady Elliot, widow of Sir Charles Elliot, of Penshaw, who died a short time ago. Lady Elliot and her sisters are daughters of the late Mr. Benjamin Piercy, of Marchiel Hall, Denbighshire, and Macomer, Sardinia. Lord Chelsea is the eldest surviving son of Earl Cadogan, who recently married, as his second wife, Countess Adele Palagi. At one time Lord Chelsea was a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards and later was Captain in the 3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment. In 1895 he became A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He served in the South African War with the Mounted Infantry.

There are 270,676 Japanese abroad.

The Kobe A.D.C. has been playing "A Clerical Error" and "A Pantomime Rehearsal."

A confirmation service will be held at St. Paul's Collegio Chapel at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday.

The "Manchester Guardian" quotes the Acting Governor's report on the industries of Hongkong.

270 houses were burned down in Manila on March 10th, and 3,000 people were thus rendered homeless.

The gambling which was reported to be carried on systematically at Samalun has been officially suppressed.

The deal between A. S. Watson and company and the purchasers of their establishment in Manila was concluded on the 6th.

Mr. C. M. Cottumun, the director of the Bureau of Posts, has been elected Director General of the 1912 Manila Carnival.

The funeral of the late Mr. Herbert W. Kenny, acting manager of the International Banking Corporation at Canton, took place Sunday morning at Happy Valley.

The Blato Shield Competition in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was fired for at King's Park on Saturday, but was not completed owing to the inclement weather.

With paid admissions aggregating about 160,000 and not receipts of more than £28,000 the Manila Carnival of 1911 has exceeded all Carnivals of preceding years as a financial success.

It is reported in Paris that the results of the past year's working has been very satisfactory for the Banque de l'Indo-Chine. The plague in the Far East has not so far interfered with its operations.

Over fifty Volunteers paraded at headquarters Sunday morning for church parade. They marched off at 10 a.m. to the Union Church, where the service was conducted by the Rev. C. H. Hickling.

The Russian Consul is in receipt of a telegram from the Consul General in Kharbin, which says: "Europeans travelling on the Chinese Eastern and on the Trans-Siberian Railways are, as yet, not subject to any quarantine."

The annual report of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, for the year ending 31st December, 1910, for presentation to the members at the annual meeting on the 20th, has been published.

The Bandmann Opera Co., commenced a six nights engagement in Singapore on Saturday, when the following pieces will be presented:—"The Balkan Princess, The Girl in the Train, The Chocolate Soldier, The Quaker Girl, Our Miss Gibbs, and The Dollar Princess."

Ricarte has, again, from his retreat in Hongkong, called on the Filipinos, to arise and, under his leadership, oust the Americans from the islands, says the "Manila Times." It is comforting, in the midst of our tremors, to remember the old Spanish proverb—"del diablo el hecho hay gran trecho."

H. Marriott, who promoted the boxing contests on Saturday evening, wishes to convey his thanks for the patronage given him by the public, on this, his first venture as a promoter of a tournament. He regrets that the decisions of the referee were not acceptable to all, and states that in the near future he will arrange another series of contests.

Wednesday evening at 5.15, His Excellency the Governor met in the Council Chamber the Senate of the Hongkong College of Medicine, together with the members of the sub-committee of the University. The meeting was arranged by His Excellency to discuss and settle the points on which the Senate and His Excellency and the sub-committee held diverse views. It was deemed advisable that these two bodies should meet and discuss, in a spirit of compromise, all points on which they were not at one, before the University Bill should come up for consideration at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council. The Senate met His Excellency and the sub-committee, in response to a letter directed to the Senate which intimated that His Excellency would at the meeting in question address the Senate on the questions at issue.

THE CATHAY TRUST, LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of members of the Cathay Trust, Ltd., was held in the office of Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., general managers, on March 7th for the purpose of considering the circumstances of the loan to the Shanghai Stock Exchange at the time of the June settlement, 1910. Over a very large attendance of shareholders Mr. David Landale presided, being supported by Messrs. J. A. Wattie, D. McNeill, G. H. McMichael and H. A. G. Macray, Directors; J. C. Dyer, manager; Loftus E. P. Jones and R. M. Macleod. In all 450,425 ordinary and preferred shares were represented.

Mr. Landale explained that he had been asked by Mr. Wattie to take the chair.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Chairman spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen:—As you have just heard from the notice which has been read, this Meeting has been called to hear a report and consider the circumstances of the Company's loan to the Shanghai Stock Exchange at the time of the June 1910 settlement. Before you hear that report I will briefly tell you what your Directors have done in the matter. During the early weeks of the existence of this Company a very large profit was made by the issue through this Company of the shares in the Ziangbe Rubber Co. and this Company was assisted by certain Brokers in the successful handling of that transaction. When therefore your Directors were approached chiefly by those Brokers and asked for help in order to enable the Stock Exchange to carry out the June settlement, your Directors considered they were entitled to every consideration at their hands.

Further, your Directors had to take into consideration that apart from the proposed Stock Exchange loan the advances actually made or promised at that time on behalf of the Company on shares, amounted to about 17 lacs of rupees and that it was their duty to protect these advances as far as possible. Also it appeared to your Directors that if the June settlement could not be carried out the business of this Company would be seriously interfered with and all prospect of turning the Company's money over rapidly and advantageously, would be lost for the time being.

I have heard it stated by one shareholder that the interests of this Company did not lie in supporting the market but that a collapse is what was desired in order that cheap investments might be made. Gentlemen, I do not agree with that and I do not think you will find the Directors of any financial Company prepared to precipitate a collapse and inconvenience, to say the least of it, not only their Clients, but also those with whom they were doing business and jeopardise the business prospects of the Company. You will hear from the Report I have referred to above, the particulars of the loan, which was only made after due consultation with our Legal Adviser, Mr. Loftus Jones, who was present at the Board Meeting called to consider the matter, and who informed us that we were acting well within the powers conferred upon us by the Articles of Association. For the first fortnight after the transaction, the liquidation of the securities deposited with the Company proceeded quite satisfactorily, securities to the value of Rs. 215,000 having been disposed of in 18 working days. Indeed we were remunerated with by one at any rate of the Brokers interested, for realising too quickly. Had liquidations continued at this rate the whole of the shares deposited as part security would have been cleared off by the middle of September, and it did not at that time appear that the Guarantors of the loan would have much difficulty in making good their guarantees. Then came the large native failures in the last week or so of July—a catastrophe which your Directors, and I think I may safely say the majority, if not all of business men in Shanghai did not foresee. This altered the whole complexion of the matter and further realisation of the securities was impossible.

It became necessary for your Directors to call meetings of the Brokers concerned, to discuss and determine what should be done. Various meetings were held with this object, and attempts were made to find a practical solution of various difficulties which arose.

During these negotiations certain criticisms and suggestions were made concerning the action of your Directors in making this loan.

These criticisms and suggestions became so widely repeated and known that they could not fail, in our opinion, to injure the Company. We considered that they would necessarily affect the Company's credit and prejudice the future conduct of the Company's business and also further negotiations with the Brokers became impossible. Besides these considerations your Directors felt that under the circumstances you, as Shareholders, would wish to hear some report on what had been done, and was being done. They decided therefore to call for an independent investigation to be made on your behalf, and for a report on the whole circumstances of the loan, to be laid before you. At a meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided to instruct Mr. Macleod, of Messrs. Platt, Teedale and Macleod, acting in conjunction with the Company's Auditors, Mr. Matthews (of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews), and Messrs. G. H. Thompson, with power to add one or more shareholders to their number, to make the enquiry referred to, and before I proceed further, I will ask Mr. Macleod to let you know the result of their investigations.

Mr. Macleod said that they had already been told that he had been asked to enter upon a certain inquiry, jointly with the auditors. Before he went into the results of that inquiry it would be as well to mention that at the meetings between the brokers and the directors, the latter, while anxious to do all they could to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, felt that if they attempted to meet the brokers in any way they might afterwards be met with a claim from the shareholders that they had given away or sacrificed some rights of the Company that they had no right to dispose of. At that time, and in order amongst other things to avoid this difficulty, Mr. Wattie made a suggestion to him that was very similar to the proposal which would be laid before the meeting at a later stage. About this time rumours of a very serious character were about all over Shanghai, and these rumours really led to the difficulty that resulted in this meeting being called. A meeting of the directors was held about a fortnight ago, and at that meeting he (Mr. Macleod) gave it as his opinion that the question of a possible claim by the company against the directors ought to be gone into fully as soon as possible. At the outset he had been retained only to advise the company in connection with certain questions that had arisen with the brokers. Now the directors asked him to undertake the investigation he had proposed, and though by no means anxious to do it, he thought that having given advice he ought to comply with this request. It might be said that he had not been asked to make this investigation by the shareholders, but it was necessary that someone should go into the matter and he therefore consented to undertake the task with the assistance of the auditors and any shareholder or shareholders they thought would be able to assist. He did not arrogate to himself or the auditors or anyone else the right to arbitrate or do anything of that kind, and if they listened to what he had to say he thought they would realize that the inquiry had been conducted entirely in the interest of the shareholders. The directors offered, and had carried out their offer to lay before him or the auditors if necessary, the company's and their own books and other documents revealing their private concerns. He had therefore had an advantage go that he would probably not have had had the inquiry been made in different circumstances. He had consulted the auditors, Messrs. Matthews and Thompson, and also Mr. Wadman, and he also went to see Mr. Wilkinson, the Crown Advocate, and asked him to indicate any special points for investigation. Mr. Wilkinson made several suggestions. He would now read them the letter he had received from the auditors:—

CATHAY TRUST LTD.

R. N. Macleod, Esq.

Dear Sir,

We beg to set forth below our replies to the various questions you raised in yours of 22nd ult. with regard to the loan made by the Trust to the Stock Exchange.

1. The Trust had advanced about 4-1/2 lacs prior to the 28th June, the Trust advanced between the 28th June and the 4th July (inclusive) nearly 13 lacs, that is, before the Stock Exchange cheque was handed over the Trust had made advances, practically all against shares, of about 17-1/2 lacs. At the same time the Trust had bought shares for cash and sold same forward, to the value of about 5 lacs.

2. At the time the Stock Exchange cheque was handed over, the Trust had nearly 17 lacs in the Bank, and also possessed 31,600 Ziangbe shares.

3. The total value, at making up prices of the June settlement, of the assets held by the Trust against the 17-1/2 lacs referred to above, was about 33 lacs; the same shares would on the 23rd ult. have been worth about 17 lacs according to the slip rates of that day.

4. The loan has now been reduced to approximately Rs. 1,244,000; against this the Trust holds shares which on the 16th ult. were valued at nearly 3-1/2 lacs, and sundry guarantees, totalling 10 lacs; against those guarantees, security for nearly one lac has been put up, while one guarantor has hypothecated the margin on a loan to him as further security against his guarantee, thus making the total security in hand against the guarantees at figure of rather more than 2-1/2 lacs.

At the time the loan was made, we are of opinion that it was most important the Trust should do everything possible to conserve the value of the securities held, and we therefore think that the Board may have had a certain amount of justification in forming the Stock Exchange loan. We should point out it is obvious that numerous loans made on the 28th June had been arranged previously.

We cannot now determine what would have been the result had the June settlement fallen through, but we are convinced such an event must have had a very bad effect, not only on the market for shares but also on the financial position of most of the clients of the Trust. At the time of the settlement the China Yea failure was not so far as we know, anticipated and in our judgment this failure has been, in a great measure, responsible for the decline in value of securities since June last.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd) F. N. Matthews

(sgd) G. H. and J. N. Thompson

Next he came to the question of law. The first point he proposed to deal with was whether the Company had a claim for damages in respect of any loss sustained. The loan was not ultra vires. The Company was advised at the time by Mr. Jones, and he believed, rightly advised, that they had power to make this loan. By the articles of association, which were in the usual form, the directors were not liable for any loss unless it happened from their own wilful act or default. For the Company to succeed in a claim it would be necessary to show that the Director or Directors had committed a breach of trust in doing something deliberately which they could not truly and reasonably believe was in the best interest of the company. Mere error of judgment, however serious, would not be sufficient. The only suggestions in support of such a case were that it was to the interest of the Directors themselves to make this loan, and that it was so clearly not to the interest of the Company that they could not be taken to have reasonably thought that it was. It appeared that one Director, Father Castriello, sustained a considerable loss on the June Settlement, and it could not be said that it was to his interest that a loan should be made. He would have been better off if the settlement had not gone through. Mr. Maerny, he understood, had no June Settlement and was not in Shanghai at the time, nor was he present at the Meeting of the Directors at which it was decided to make the loan, so that no question could arise so far as he was concerned. Mr. Marshall was not

in Shanghai at present, but he (Mr. Macleod) understood from a reliable source, what his position was. He had interviewed Messrs. Landale, Marshall, and Wattie separately. He found that Messrs. Landale, Marshall and McMichael made profits in shares over the June settlement amounting in all to something under Rs. 50,000. The shareholders would be struck by the fact that there had been a great deal of exaggeration about these gentlemen's profits. Messrs. Wattie and Co. had large accounts for the June Settlement; they had to receive large sums for sales of a large number of Anglo-Java shares belonging to and paid for by Messrs. Wattie and Co. Messrs. Wattie and Clayton had a one-third share each in these. If they had not been paid they would have had a great many shares instead, and the profit made by them must depend entirely upon what the shares were taken to be worth. The making up price of these shares at the June settlement was exactly double the price at which they were quoted now, and accordingly Mr. Wattie's profits might be stated as amounting to anything from one to three lacs, and Mr. Clayton's were at least as large. He had seen Mr. McMichael's accounts with the brokers for the June Settlement, and also their bank pass-books, and other documents, and he had asked them questions on all points that occurred to him suggesting any evidence in support of a claim. It appeared that it was generally known among the directors themselves that they had all dealt in shares to some extent for the June settlement, though exactly to what extent was not known. The more fact that the Directors were promoting their own interests would be insufficient to establish a breach of trust against them. Whether they were in fact promoting their own interests especially depended on what was the position of the brokers with whom they had accounts. The important question was what the directors thought was the position of those brokers. It had been suggested that the brokers were insolvent, that the loan was unsafe, and that the directors must have known this. To this the directors all replied, that so far from considering the brokers insolvent they thought that they were quite in a position to meet their guarantees within a short time and that the transaction was perfectly safe. After the meeting at which it was decided to make the loan two of the directors consulted Mr. Hunter of the Hongkong Bank, who told them that he thought all the guarantors with a few exceptions were good for the amounts opposite their names, and he had since told the speaker that as far as anyone could tell they were then good for the amounts they had guaranteed. The next argument against the directors was that the real interest of the company was not to make this loan, but that there should be a general collapse of the share market so that it would be able to buy shares at very low prices. The directors' answer to this was that it was very important that a satisfactory market for dealing in shares should be maintained; that the company held shares as securities for loans which it was important to be able to realize with ease; that the company's business lay chiefly in advancing against shares and that without a satisfactory market such a business could not profitably be done, and that a general collapse of the market was bound to be hurtful to the company. Mr. Hunter held the same views, and had no hesitation in saying that he thought the directors had done a perfectly reasonable and sound thing, and that it was at his suggestion that the brokers approached the company. In this connection it was important to consider the suggestion that the most profitable business of the company consisted in the purchase of shares for cash, and the sale of them for future delivery, and vice versa, as being the safest method of earning interest at good rates.

He found in support of this view the fact that many others were doing this business, also, that even after the failure of the native banks there was a general belief that such business would still be profitable; and finally that it did not occur to others engaged on similar business to that of the company that purchases of shares at low prices was a more profitable business than that above described.

Much of this was within his own personal knowledge. Before beginning his investigations he saw the Crown Advocate, whom he understood had some information which might be of assistance. He told him what he was about to do and asked him, if he could, to indicate any particular points to which he should specially devote his attention. He made several suggestions. When the speaker had completed his enquiries he again saw him, and asked him if he could tell him the source of his information on two matters of great importance, which information he had previously mentioned to him. He said he could not give him the names of his informants and stated that in the case of the two matters his information was possibly wrong, and that he thought on the whole, after the speaker had stated his reasons for asking him, that he might disregard what he had said. (Applause.) It was not his business to criticize what the Crown Advocate had done, but it was his business to explain to them that he had made every reasonable effort to find out anything against the directors. He understood that there was certain information against them, and he had done everything to collect that information. He had got his information direct from the people best able to give it, and he was glad to say that it entirely disagreed with the information he understood Mr. Wilkinson had. (Applause.) The speaker had laid the result of his investigations on all these points before the auditors, and also before Mr. Wadman, a large shareholder in the company. Mr. Wadman had previously expressed himself very strongly on the unsoundness of the loan having been made, although he admitted at the same time that he might, had he been one of the directors, have done what they did. It was sufficient for the present purpose to say that both the auditors and Mr. Wadman agreed with him that the interests of the directors, their views on the position, and the general circumstances surrounding these, did not afford any ground for a claim that the directors or any of them did not truly and reasonably believe that they were acting in the best interests of the Company. (Loud applause.) There was another question he had to deal with, and that was as to whether the company could claim from any director an account of profits to him arising out of the loan being made. He had come to the conclusion that there was only one claim, and it was not a very serious matter considering what Mr. Wattie, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Davidson were going to offer to do for the company. If any director did make a profit when acting for the company he must have guaranteed. The next argument for it, however fair or proper his action may have been, Messrs. Wattie and Co. had an account with Mr. Michael, one of the brokers who required assistance, the net result of which was that he had to deliver them shares and they had to pay a small sum. The shares at the making up price for the June settlement were worth Rs. 55,000, and on their account with Michael they had to pay him Rs. 7,000. The result, therefore, was that they had to receive about Rs. 48,000. On this Mr. Clayton and Mr. Wattie had each one-third interest, and therefore the question was whether they had to account to the company for something like Rs. 15,000 each. Mr. Michael was one of the brokers who could not put his settlement through without help; that was to say if the loan had not been made the shares would not have been delivered to Wattie and Co. and they would not have made the profit. He was satisfied that the profits they received from Mr. Michael were sufficiently closely connected with the making of the loan to render them responsible to account for those profits. As a matter of fact they were offering a great deal more. With regard to the other accounts in which the directors were interested he would read the rest of his report, which was as follows:—

The other accounts I have found were with brokers other than those who required help, and the only important ones were with Mr. Pirio and Messrs. Benjamin and Potts. (He took it upon himself to disclose the whole of this, and he did not think Messrs. Benjamin and Potts would have the slightest objection, because it

was to their credit). The company's auditors have been into the position at that time of Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, and find it such that neither they nor I can say that any payment made by Messrs. Benjamin and Potts to a client at the settlement was a natural and probable consequence of the loan having been made. If any payment were such a consequence it is also quite impossible to say which or to what extent, Mr. Pirio was admittedly in a stronger position than Messrs. Benjamin and Potts. After considering all the information I have been able to collect and comparing the result with the facts reported in the cases decided on the point, I consider that the principle cannot be applied because I think the "profits" here are too remotely connected with the loan; there are a number of contingencies on which the connection between the loan and the payment of these "profits" depends; the cases extend the principle further than any others I can find, but none of the cases is an authority for applying it here— if indeed it could be applied. Both on the facts and on the law I am of opinion that there is no claim beyond that in respect of Mr. Michael's account.

Continuing, Mr. Macleod said that there were one or two facts he would like to mention in addition to what he had already said. He did not on the whole agree with lawyers coming to a meeting and attempting to persuade shareholders to take a particular course. It was to be avoided if possible, but there were facts known to him which were pertinent or important for the shareholders to consider. One fact was this, that the report they had just now heard had been made in their behalf and did not of course include in any way all that might be said from the directors' point of view. They would quite understand that, and he thought that he had the right to say it because although he was not in any way acting for them, and without going into any details he thought it only fair to say that there was a great deal more than he had told them which was in their favour. In saying that he was speaking of all the directors, now with regard especially to Wattie and Co., they offered to this Company, before this loan was made, all the shares in the Ziangbe Company, and there was no doubt whatever that Wattie and Co. could if they had liked have kept a good number of those shares for themselves. They did not, and the Company had made a profit of Rs. 900,000 and 34,600 Ziangbe shares (Applause). He thought that he ought to say that in the interests of Wattie and Co. Then they came to the other transaction, the loan to the Stock Exchange, over which there was a loss. The directors, at their last meeting, said that they would like to know whether they were going to be assessed every time there was a loan of all sorts of heinous offences, because if they were they did not see how they could enter upon any transaction even if it was going to be profitable, in which there was any risk. That was a fact which they ought to consider. He might mention that at that directors' meeting it was stated that there was some business under the consideration of the Board at the present time. He would now deal with the offer made by Wattie and Co. and he wanted them to understand that it was made by Mr. Wattie, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Davidson and by no one else. He thought that it was in the interests of those three gentlemen and the other directors on the Board that they should understand this clearly. The offer was this: the present position of this loan, they had heard from the auditors' report, was that there was Rs. 1,244,000 outstanding, and that the Company held shares of about three and a half lacs and certain guarantees and securities for the guarantees of two and a half lacs. The position roughly was this: the amount of the loan due was twelve and a half lacs and the Company held shares to the present market value of six lacs, that was to say there was a balance to make up of six and a half lacs. Against that there were guarantees of the brokers or some part of those guarantees, still to be fulfilled. Messrs. Wattie, Clayton and Davidson now offered to put up to the Company shares of the present market value of that balance, roughly Rs. 650,000, to

be held by the Company as security for the balance of this loan unpaid out of these other securities including the brokers' guarantees. (Loud applause). He thought it right that it should be said, and it must be quite clear to them that the offer was made before there was any real suggestion that anyone was liable to do anything of the kind. Mr. Wattie had explained his reasons for making this offer. In the first place it provided a practical means of settling the whole of this question between the company and the brokers and others. He was also anxious as far as he could, to protect the company, and to place it in a proper position for several reasons. Mr. Wattie's interest in the company was considerable. He had also interest in the company a great many of his friends and others and besides this there were other concerns which held shares in the company whose management and interests were in the hands of Wattie and Co., and as Mr. Wattie put it he did not want this company to lose in any way, a perfectly understandable feeling, as he was anxious that no one could say that he had in any way made a mess of it. There was just one thing more. The effect of the proposal would be that the company would receive shares of the present market value, to the amount outstanding of this loan. The company would also have whatever was paid under the guarantees of the brokers. In connection with this he thought it right and fair to tell them that the preceding afternoon there had been a meeting between the directors and brokers. The latter were told, he thought fully told, to a certain point everything that had been told them at this meeting. It was then put to them, they were told what was going to be done, and they agreed to certain lines, details of which he need not go into, because they were matters of practice and business. They met the directors as far as they could and agreed to come to some satisfactory arrangement for both sides. There was a general expression of opinion that there should be an understanding between both sides that they would be able to work out some method or course which should clear up all those questions. That was all he had to say, but he hoped it would be of some service to them. (Loud applause).

Mr. H. P. Wadman said that they had all listened with great interest to what had been said by the Chairman and their legal adviser. Being an original shareholder in the Cathay Trust, and his name having been mentioned on one or two occasions by Mr. Macleod, he felt that he should now acknowledge that he was perfectly satisfied with the reasons, which the Chairman had given them, that had influenced the Directors in making the loan, and also that at the time it was made it was done by them, as had been stated, in the best interests of the shareholders (applause). He thought they must fairly acknowledge that this unfortunate result must be attributed to circumstances which nobody could possibly have foreseen at the time. It was easy to criticize in the light of after events, which he must admit he had himself done, according to what Mr. Macleod had said, but he thought the time had now arrived when they should cease to blame their Directors in view of what Mr. Macleod had just advised. They should congratulate themselves upon the offer that had just been made by the three partners in the firm of Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., that they were in the position they were that day. He begged to propose therefore that they accept that offer in the spirit in which it had been made, and he was sure that he would be voicing the opinions of the shareholders present when he said he was sure that the main and chief reason which prompted these gentlemen to make that liberal offer to the shareholders was consideration for the future welfare of the Cathay Trust. He had to propose that they accord them a hearty vote of thanks for making it (applause). He also thought that in view of what had transpired he should propose a vote of confidence in their Directors (applause). He took this opportunity of thanking them for having convened this meeting and so clearly enlightening them in re-

gard to the details of this loan concerning which there had been much discussion not only among the shareholders themselves but among others who did not have the true interests of the shareholders at heart. He would not, and when the resolutions he had proposed had been seconded, he trusted he would find that their views entirely coincided with his, and that they would show that such was the case by voting unanimously for them, namely, that the offer made by the General Managers be accepted, and they be accorded a hearty vote of thanks for making it, and that a vote of confidence in the Directors be passed. (Applause.)

Mr. W. S. Jackson said that he had very great pleasure in seconding Mr. Wadman's resolutions. He did not think it necessary to say anything more on the subject after the clear explanation they had had from the Chairman and from their legal adviser. All he would say was that when the resolutions were put to the meeting they should not only carry them unanimously but, with acclamation. (Applause.)

The Chairman then put the resolutions which were carried amid loud applause. The Chairman then announced that the offer made by Mr. Wadman and his partners, which was a very generous one they would agree, would be accepted by the Directors on their behalf. It was made, as they had heard from Mr. Macleod, without any liability on the part of Messrs. Wadman and Co., and simply because they had the interests of the company at heart. He did not think there was anything more he could say except perhaps that the amount of evidence that had been given of late to rumour, without apparently trouble being taken to establish the facts, even by those holding responsible positions, was, he thought, a matter of surprise, and he would ask them all to do their best to discourage and get rid of the distrust and suspicion which was apparently abroad in Shanghai just now. It was not only injurious to the business of this company but it was injurious to the business generally of the place, and it rendered the position of Directors in companies not only a very unpleasant one, but he might almost say an untenable one. (Loud Applause.)

The Chairman then asked if any other shareholder wished to address the meeting on the business they had been called upon to consider. No one spoke, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

BOXING.

Two good bouts were witnessed on Saturday night at the City Hall, where a boxing tournament took place, promoted by H. Marriott.

The first, for the bantam weight championship of Hongkong, was between "Kid" Marriott and "Iron" Box, 8 st. 6 lb. and 8 st. 4 lb. respectively. The latter is a nineteen year old Indian lad, born and educated in Hongkong. He put up a splendid fight against his more experienced opponent, and forced him into every round. The decision for Marriott on points was very unpopular, and we think a draw would have been fairer. The fight between Seaman Tinsan and Stoker Harwood for the featherweight championship of the Fleet was a fine contest. Both men are clever and willing, and Tinsan certainly showed himself a plucky fighter. Conceding 5 lbs. he recovered marvellously from severe punishment in the early rounds, and from the tenth to the fifteenth was hitting cleaner, oftener, and more effectively than his opponent. He should have been given a draw instead of losing on points.

Pto. Potter, K.O.Y.L.I. and Stoker Power put up a nice fight, the former's footwork being brilliant. He was given the fight. The other contests were between Sam in Carter and Stoker Chalk, and Sam in Heaps and Tuff Carter. The last named was knocked out after a sharp contest.

A Chinaman went smok early Sunday morning, in a boarding house in Des Vaux Road, opposite the Sincere Emporium, killed three people, severely wounded six others, and was finally shot by the police.

THE PLAGUE.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Peking, March 6.—The Government is in agreement with the suggestion made by the Shanghai authorities that passengers who have obtained certificates of health at Tientsin, Tairon and Chinwangtao should not be detained at southern ports after an inspection. THE KOREAN FRONTIER.

The Chinese and Japanese authorities have agreed to the institution of plague measures on the Korean frontier on terms of perfect reciprocity.

[We understand that the Plague Prevention Committee has decided, in view of the apparent cessation of plague at Tairon, to declare it a non-infected port, on the understanding that certain precautionary measures are adopted. Tientsin and Chinwangtao are to be similarly treated. Passengers are to undergo surveillance for five days in an isolation hospital before embarking and to obtain a certificate of health. On arrival at Wonsung there is to be an examination and, if the passengers are found in good health, the steamer is to be permitted to proceed without entering quarantine.—Ed., "N. C. D. News."]

LLOYD'S REGISTER.

VESSELS ADDED DURING YEAR 1910.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping states:—The total addition of steam tonnage during the year has been 199,342 tons gross; and of sailing tonnage, 21,477 tons gross; or, in all, 1,916,819 tons gross.

Of the tonnage added to the Register nearly 93 per cent. consists of new vessels, practically all built in the United Kingdom. The largest item among the other additions to the Register are those of vessels bought from foreign countries for the United Kingdom, viz., 53,475 tons.

The gross deletion of steam tonnage from the Register amounts to 734,910 tons; and of sailing tonnage, to 222,710 tons; or, in all, to 957,620 tons. Of the steam tonnage, nearly 42 per cent., and nearly 26 per cent. of the sailing tonnage, included in these figures have been removed on account of loss, breaking up, dismantling, &c. It should be noted that in the returns of the Registrar-General of Shipping (from which the following tables are compiled) wrecks, &c., are included according to the months in which they were respectively reported to him, and not, as in Lloyd's Register Week Returns, according to the dates at which they occurred.

The tonnage sold to foreign owners during 1910 which, however, includes a considerable amount intended for breaking-up purposes, is returned at 520,454 tons.

On the whole, during 1910, the number of steamers on the Official Register of the United Kingdom has increased by 210, and the tonnage by 280,432 tons, while the number of sailing vessels has decreased by 279, and the tonnage by 201,263 tons.

The total number of vessels on the Register has therefore decreased by 69, and the total tonnage increased by 59,169 tons during the year.

During 1910, 581 new vessels of 1,057,428 tons have been classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the vessels, 517 of 1,055,289 tons are steamers, and 64 of 2,139 tons are sailing vessels.

With the exception of 65 small wood vessels of 1,039 tons, the material used in the construction of the whole of the tonnage classed was steel. A large number of vessels of special type were classed during the year, designed to meet the requirements of particular trades. These comprised 18 steamers built on the longitudinal system of construction together with numerous vessels of other special types, such as yachts, dredgers, river steamers and barges, tugs, fishing vessels, and forty boats, as well as one steamer "Vulcanus," of 1,179 tons gross, fitted with an oil engine, and intended for carrying petroleum in bulk.

The average size of the steamers classed during the past year is about 2,041 tons.

The "Pollies" open at the City Hall on Tuesday.

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, March 10.

Diplomatic Commissioner Li Ching Fun visited the Governor of Macao on the 7th inst. with several officials well versed in diplomatic affairs, namely the Magistrate of Hoiang Shan District, the Assistant Magistrate of Chin Shan and three translators, and opened negotiations regarding the question of the demolition of the embankment at Chin Shan by the Portuguese.

The result of the negotiations was later telegraphed to His Excellency the Canton Viceroy and the party returned to Canton on the following day. It is rumoured that the affair will be settled by the payment of compensation by the Macao Government for damaging the embankment, the cost of which is put down at \$2,000.

A little while ago, His Excellency the Canton Viceroy wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reporting the results of surveying of places round Kowloon, by some Frenchmen. The Viceroy asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to open negotiations with the French Minister at Peking as, in the opinion of Viceroy Chung, the movement of the French was open to suspicion. The Ministry requested the French Minister to restrain his nationals. The Viceroy is in receipt of a despatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which says that the reply from the French Minister is to the effect that no political importance is attached to the movements of his nationals, and that they have been to Kowloon as private travellers only.

A spirit merchant has petitioned the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries, for the exemption from the spirit farm tax of the samshu exported to Hongkong. The petition has been rejected, as the Taotai holds that the spirit farm has been established as a medium of finding money to replace the loss sustained through the abolition of gambling.

The French Consul at Shamoon has made a representation to the Nankai Magistrate, with regard to the theft of \$5,000 by one Pang Tso Ping, alleged to be a servant of the Messageries Maritimes de Canton. The Consul requests the magistrate to communicate with the guarantors of the man and to take steps to arrest him.

The French Mission at Canton has reported to their Consul that cholera is prevalent in the vicinity of Shiao Ho, outside the eastern gate of the City. Last the French Convention there be harassed by robbers, the French Consul is requested to write to the Canton Viceroy, asking for protection for the Convention. The Viceroy has been notified and has instructed the military authorities in the place to give the Convention proper protection.

The Yin Yick brick factory, which owes its existence to H.E. Chung Put Shi, was opened on the 8th inst. A representative gathering was present at the ceremony. Invitations are being sent out to members of different societies to inspect the works. The plant is capable of turning out 40,000 bricks a day and the price of the brick compares favourably with that of the hand made ones.

It has come to the notice of the Training Department that many recruits have deserted and are deserting their camps. On enquiry it was ascertained that some emigrant contractors are responsible for this. Some time ago two deserters were caught and when tried by the Training Department they said that an emigrant contractor had induced them to desert and to go abroad, where they were promised engagements by foreigners with good wages. The two prisoners stated that there were still many emigrant contractors in the camp disguised as soldiers.

The C. P. R. has just received a telegram advising that the silk shipped by the "Empress of India" from Hongkong on the 11th February, and Yokohama on the 19th February, was delivered in New York on the 9th inst., thus making the transit in 18 days from Yokohama and 26 days from Hongkong. With valuable cargo of this kind, prompt despatch and quick transit are features of the first importance, and the excellent time shown with the "Empress of India's" cargo is worthy of public commendation.

CHINA SQUADRON AGAIN LEADS.

The Admiralty issued last month the detailed results of the gun-laying tests for 1910 in the navy.

It is noted with satisfaction "by their lordships" that of the tests with heavy guns the standard of shooting which was attained in 1900 has been maintained. With this class 117 ships fired 1,318 guns or torpedoes, registering 3,520 hits and 430 ricochets, whilst the misses numbered 3,253, the percentage of hits to rounds fired being 51.85, as against 54.12 in the preceding year and 53.57 in 1908. It is to be noted, however, that ricochets are this year valued for half a hit only, and not a full point, as in previous years. Allowing full points for ricochets, last year's percentage would be 54.86.

The China station takes first place in the order of merit with 56,628 points per gun, the second division of the Home Fleet being second with 47,567 points, and the Cape of Good Hope station third with 46,933 points per gun.

Sergt. W. Beaumont, Royal Marine Light Infantry, was the best individual shot. He registered 13.33 hits per minute with a four-inch quick-firer of the "Topaz," attached to the third division of the Home Fleet (Portsmouth).

The second best shot was First-class Petty Officer W. Ingram, of H.M.S. Drake, attached to the Atlantic Fleet, who registered 12.80 hits per minute.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Minister, Rev. C. H. Hickling. Public Worship, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—2nd Sunday in Lent, 12th March. Holy Communion, at 11 a.m. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Sunday School, at 2.30 p.m., in British School. Evening Service, at 6 p.m. Services on Sundays are: Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 8 a.m.; Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon. Morning Prayer, at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer, at 6 p.m.

S. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—12th March, 2nd Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m.; Responses, Psalms; Venite, Burrows; Psalms of the 12th morning; Benedicite, Hopkins; Elvey and Hopkins; Benedictus; Langdon; Hymns, 89, 107 and 90. Evensong, 5.45 p.m.; Responses, Psalms of the 12th evening; Magnificat, Nune Dimittis, Wesley in F.; Anthem, "Like as the hart"—Novello; Hymns, 277 and 94; Sevenfold Amen. Voluntary, "First Suite"—Borowski.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion, at 8 a.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. Service Morning, 10.15. Service Evening 6. German Chapel (Deutsche Kapelle), at 11 a.m. service, Pastor Muller.

Christian Science Services, Zetland Street, off Queen's Road Central. Regular services, Sunday, 11.15.

RUMOURED BOXERISM.

FAITH HEALERS.

Peking, March 5.—Nothing is officially known in Peking of the rumoured outbreak of Boxerism. The rumour probably emanates from the recent activities of the "Yellow Sky" sect, whose members professed immunity from and power to cure plague.

The sect was most active at Changchun, where certain Japanese, yielding to the solicitations of the leader, allowed an attempt to cure by the agency of mystic rites to be made. The death both of patient and practitioner ensued, entailing considerable discredit upon the sect, the members of which were dispersed.

The recent reports that poisoned wells caused the plague are attributed to the same sect, which, however, is not a menace with strong Government control.—"N. C. D. News."

Mr. J. B. A. Mackinnon, assistant Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is a passenger on the str. Syria.

WHAT SHANGHAI IS.

The proposal to establish a Supreme Court in each of the provinces of China is part of the general scheme for the modernisation of Chinese law and the practice of it. What made the suggestion of more than ordinary interest to us was the possibility that Shanghai might become the seat of one of the new establishments. That, however, has, we understand, been knocked on the head. Shanghai is an important place. The outer world knows that fact extremely well. Shanghai is the place from whence romantic telegrams are sent. It is the terminus of lines of steamers; the source of silk; the origin of tea; the exporter of straw-braid, and many other things. China also, commercial China, that is to say, has no doubt as to the importance of Shanghai. Even official China knows of Shanghai—and treasures the knowledge too—as a place of safety in times of stress, veritable "City of Refuge." But beyond this, Shanghai is, officially, nothing but a Hsien city, of which the empire boasts no fewer than one thousand four hundred and seventy. It would be quite impossible, then, for Shanghai to be honoured to the extent of giving it a supreme court which presumably will go to the capital of the province.—"Shanghai Mercury."

RATIO MUTUA.

Coloured China Green Teas will not be admitted into the United States after May 1, 1911.

Scarce six revolving moons have passed Since from the Trans-Pacific strand

A swarm of tridal bees alit Upon this milk and honeyed land.

Fair words they spoke and promised much. They sang the praise of silk and tea.

"Trust us" they said "for all 'in all, We'll show you reciprocity."

But quickly have they changed the tune, "No more we'll drink your poisoned falo"

Of gysum, Prussian blue, dead leaves. The muck and truck which now you make."

"For cycles three of Far Cathay We've drunk your meretricious stuff, And now we think it quite a high time

To boldly cry, We've had enough!" John Chinaman makes soft reply,

"We thank you greatly, Uncle Sam, Your business to Japan please take,

We care not one celestial iota." Wye Kow in "N. C. D. News."

ARMY NEWS.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 7th Feb. 1911, are published for information:—Commands and Staff, Royal Regiment of Artillery, Lieutenant Lyster R.E. W. Taylor is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 21st January, 1911.

The King has approved of the following promotions of Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department and Indian Army Departments:—Indian Army. Majors to be Lieutenants-Colonels. Dated 13th Nov. 1910. John Mary Camilleri, Commandant 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned Officers to the Indian Army from the Unattached List:—Second Lieutenants to be Second Lieutenants. Lawrence Hungerford Jackson, Double Company Officer, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment). Dated 1st November, 1910.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF FOR INDIA.

Calcutta, Feb. 13.—According to an Indian Daily News" cable Lord Ronaldsday has put down an amendment to the Address, regretting that there is no mention in the King's speech of any intention to submit proposals for a preferential tariff between India and the United Kingdom.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Messrs E. S. Kadoorie & Co., in their weekly report, state that business in our principal stocks has been slightly more active during the week, but the improvement has not affected the smaller stocks to any great extent.

Rubber.—The rise in sterling rubber stocks reported last week has not been maintained, a slight action having set in following on the fall in the price of the raw material; the quotation for fine hard Para being to-day 6s. 10d.

Singapore continues to mark time, and transactions with that port have been on a very small scale.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

The quotations from the Stock Exchange on the 6th were:—H. and S. Banking Corporation, Ltd. shares at \$900 for cash; Semambu Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 5 for cash; Chemor United Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 2.10 for cash; Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 4 for cash; Sangoi Dai Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 5.1-2 for cash; Kapala Islands Estates Ltd. shares at Tls. 5 for cash; Chong Rubber Estates, Ltd. shares at Tls. 4.1-4 for cash; See Koo Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 7.40 for cash; Klobangs Rubber Estate Ltd. shares at Tls. 2.60 for cash; Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd. shares at Tls. 7.1-4 for cash; Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 64 for cash; Cathay Trust Co. (Ord. and Pref.) shares at Tls. 9.1-2 for cash; Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. shares at Tls. 102 1-2 for cash; Hall and Holtz, Ltd. shares at \$19 1-2 for cash; and Anglo-French Land Investment Co. Ltd. shares at Tls. 90 for cash.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

In their weekly share circular, dated the 1st inst., Messrs. Fraser and Co. state:—

The slight activity to which we alluded in our last circular—has developed into an exceedingly strong market all round. Plantation rubber has advanced sharply, and rubber shares have seen substantial rises, especially among the sterling stocks, and though at the close they are easier, owing doubtless, to profit-taking, London are strong buyers at rates slightly below the highest points touched during the week.

Rubber.—Ladburs have been done at 70s. 10.1-2d., Bortams 8s. 3d., Bukit Morijans 4s., Batang Malakas 3s. 4.1-2d., Tobras 70s. Allagars 6s., and these, with Lanadrons, which have been done as high as 5 guineas, Merlimans 6s. 9d., Taipongs 3s. and Castelfields 6-50, constitute the more marked advances in the sterling shares. Buyers of High-lands have offered 1.5-18-1.1-2. Linggis 53s. and Malacca Ordinaries 10-12-6. In local shares the rise has not been so pronounced, though Singapore and Johore have been done at \$14, Ayer Panas \$7, United Singapore \$1.40 to \$1.80 and Sandycrofts \$23 to \$24. Balmories have advanced to \$12 buyers.

Mining.—Owing to the activity in rubber shares, this section of the market has failed to attract attention.

General.—Straits Traders are steady at quotations and a small business has been done. Shells have been done at 94s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., and Cold Storages at \$31.50. Fraser and Neaves and Steamships are wanted at quotations.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE HONGKONG CLUB TOURNAMENT.

In spite of the unfavourable weather yesterday, two other games were played on the Cricket Ground, in the Hongkong Club lawn tennis tournament.

Major Palmer and Captain Crawford met Dr. Aubrey and Mr. H. R. Philips and were defeated. They won the first set, 6-4, but the following two were lost, after a tough struggle.

Messrs. R. Hancock and H. Hancock met Messrs. G. Hastings and E. R. Hallifax in the second round. The former pair were in good form and won easily, 8-0; 6-4.

The Honourable Mr. Alexander Macdonald Thomson returned to the Colony on the 27th ult., and resumed duty as Colonial Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. H. W. KENNY.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. H. W. Kenny, the Acting-Manager of the International Bank, at Canton.

Mr. Kenny was taken ill shortly while ago, and was removed to the Peak Hospital, where his condition quickly became worse, and death occurred to-day.

Sympathy is quickened in this sad event by the fact that Mr. Kenny was to have been married to Miss Martin on March 25.

Mr. Kenny was for two years Acting-Manager of the Bank at Canton, and had been in the East for over eleven years. He was as well-known here as in the Straits Settlement, where he served for nine years. He leaves a host of friends to deeply regret his untimely death.

HOME POLITICS.

London, Feb. 28.—There was a small attendance in the House of Commons last evening, betokening diminished interest in the Veto Bill. At the opening of the debate on the second reading, Mr. Austen Chamberlain again appealed to the Government to effect a compromise.

March 3.—After four days' uninteresting debate the House of Commons read the Veto Bill a second time by a majority of 125. The Opposition leaders intend to make strong efforts to get the Bill amended in committee, but public interest is entirely confined to the fate of the measure when it is submitted to the House of Lords.—"Jiji Shimpo."

March 1.—It is officially announced that at a meeting which has just been held two hundred Unionist Peers submitted to the party Whip and accepted Lord Lansdowne's reform measure, but "The Times" says the official report is misleading and adds that it was "apparently intended to mislead. The meeting assembled after Lord Lansdowne's scheme was published.—"Osaka Mainichi."

THE FAR EAST.

(FROM "N. C. DAILY NEWS.")

THE CARNARVONSHIRE ASHORE.

Kobe, March 7.—The Carnarvonshire went ashore last night at Nabasima, 85 miles from Kobe. It is reported that there are seven feet of water in the fore hold. According to the latest advices it is hoped that she will be refloated to-morrow.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

Kobe, March 6.—A serious coal mine disaster occurred in Yamaguchi Prefecture on Friday. The roof of the mine and the galleries beneath the sea collapsed. Seventy-five lives were lost.

LOG BOOK.

The German steamer Prometheus, from Shanghai for San Francisco, reported on arrival at that port having met with a succession of gales which terminated with a typhoon off the Japanese coast, during which one of her quarter-boats was carried away. The French steamer Amiral Fourichon, from Shanghai to San Francisco, reported on arrival that after leaving Yokohama she experienced a succession of S.W. gales with high mountainous sea, filling the decks to the rail and washing overboard everything movable on deck, stove in the port quarter boat, carried away the hand steering gear and did considerable damage about the decks.

The Chinese steamer Kiang-ching, which was reported recently as being at anchor off the White Dog, near the Haitan Straits, in a disabled condition, her shaft being broken in the stern tube, will be towed to Hongkong by the C. M. str. Chiyuen, which vessel will also take the Kiang-ching's cargo on to Canton.

The Chinese steamer Singlee, formerly the Victoria, owned by Messrs. Bush Bros. & Co. of Nowohwang, is now at Tunkadoo in the hands of the ship breakers. The German steamer Lysbott, which was towed here last week from Tsingtao, has also been taken to Tunkadoo and will meet the same fate as the Singlee.

SANITARY BOARD.

MEETING TUESDAY.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held Tuesday afternoon. There were present:—Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Ng. Hon Tze, Colonel Bedford, R.A.M.C. (Principal Medical Officer), Dr. F. Clark, (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearse (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Fitzwilliams and Mr. W. Bowen Howlands (Secretary).

MALARIA IN STANLEY.

The Colonial Secretary, under date 2nd March, acquainted the Board that H.E. had given directions for the execution of the first two measures proposed in the minutes of the Board of the Sanitary Dept., of the 26th Jan., 1911, to combat malaria at Stanley. As regards the third, the P.M.O. considered it would suffice in the first instance to issue quinine to the children, as it was they who principally harbour malarial parasites, and that the free distribution of quinine would be of the present be limited accordingly.

Dr. Fitzwilliams, minutes that it seemed a pity to restrict the quinine in that way, as the children must in the first instance catch it from some one, and why not from the parents who were infected.

On the motion of Mr. Hooper it was resolved that notices be posted up in Stanley that quinine would be supplied.

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK.

The Medical Officer of Health found that the Chinese market was being flooded with consignments of condensed "skimmed" milk, which was being retailed at about fifteen cents a tin, and that even the sellers in the shops were unaware that it differed in any material respect from condensed whole milk, which was being sold for 20 to 25 cents a tin. He was told that this cheap milk was being largely taken into use to feed Chinese infants, and in view of the high mortality among such infants, he thought the Government should be asked to introduce further legislation to prevent the sale of such skimmed milk, except under very strict regulations in regard to the labelling of the tins, not merely to the effect that it was skimmed milk, but also to the effect, in Chinese, that such milk was quite unsuitable for the feeding of infants.

Dr. Fitzwilliams minutes that he agreed with the M.O.H. that energetic action should be taken.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minutes:—Are any special regulations made as to the sale of this class of milk in England, other than the label referred to?

Mr. Lau Chi Pak:—Has a sample been analysed?

On the motion of Col. Bedford it was resolved that the matter be brought to the notice of the Government with a view to legislation being introduced if necessary.

Mr. Howett seconded.

Carried.

OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX.

The M.O.H. minutes that they were getting an average of more than one case a day of smallpox, and would suggest that the Board should publish notices advising all those who had not been vaccinated within the past five years to get vaccinated at once, unless they had had smallpox already, in which case vaccination would be unnecessary.

Dr. Fitzwilliams minutes that he agreed with this.

Col. Bedford:—Yes.

Mr. Shelton Hooper:—I agree with the M.O.H.

The Hon. E. A. Hewett agreed. The Medical Officer of Health moved that notices be inserted in the papers with regard to free vaccination.

Mr. Hooper seconded. Carried.

OFFENSIVE TRADE. Soap boiling application, dated 14th Feb., for No. 5, Whitfield, Shaikwan, was considered.

The Director of Public Works minutes:—I think it is undesirable to licence premises for such a purpose on a main road. It is the only road to Shaikwan.

Proposed by Mr. Howett, seconded by Mr. Ng Hong Tze, to grant a licence for 3 years. Carried.

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court Monday morning before Mr. Justice Hazland the action of W. G. Humphreys & Co. v. P. Sollietti & Co. came on for hearing. Plaintiffs claimed \$981.12 against the defendants for damages for breach of contract entered into by the defendants on the 12th July 1910 whereby they contracted to sell to the plaintiffs 600 cases petit pois of a certain quality.

Mr. Harris appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Goldring for the defendants.

In their pleadings, plaintiffs said that they had suffered damages by defendant's breach of contract in writing whereby defendants agreed to sell and deliver to the plaintiffs 600 cases of petit pois now crop at the price of £28.50 per case less 2.1-2 per cent cash against documents in London, delivery to be made as to 300 cases as soon as possible and as to 300 cases two months later. Defendants had failed to deliver any part of the said goods within the times stipulated or at all. At the time of making the said contract the plaintiffs had already sold 525 of the said 600 cases to native customers, and they had been compelled to pay to such native customers the sum of \$525 in satisfaction of their claims in respect of the non-delivery of the said goods by the plaintiffs. In addition to the said sum of \$525 the plaintiffs had lost the profit which they would have made on the resale of the said goods which they estimated at 6 per cent on the value of the said goods. In the alternative the plaintiffs lost the difference between the market and the contract prices at the date of the breach of contract, which at about \$2.50 a case, amounted to at least \$1,500, but in view of the above facts and in order to bring this action within the Court's jurisdiction they waived the sum of \$575, and claimed only \$981.12. The defendants in their answer said that they were ready and willing to carry out the said contract until the plaintiff firm in London in a letter to defendants' principals in Brussels cancelled the contract referred to. Defendants alleged that owing to the cancellation of the contract the defendants had suffered damages to the extent of \$741.06, such damages being the amount which defendants would have been entitled to receive from their principals upon completion of the said contract, by way of commission. The defendants counter-claimed \$741.06 with interest.

Mr. Harris, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, said that this action arose out of a contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants for the sale of 600 cases of green peas. The terms of the contract were contained in a letter dated the 12th July 1910, written by the defendants and confirmed by the plaintiffs on the same day. After the contract had been entered into, the plaintiffs communicated it to their London firm, who then entered into correspondence with the defendant's agents in Brussels. The first point of the case appeared to be this. It was perfectly clear that defendants had entered into the contract as principals and not as agents. They had not signed as agents but as principals to deliver certain goods. The other point of the case appeared in a letter of the 24th wherein the plaintiff firm in London threatened to cancel the order as they could not take the responsibility to pay for goods which were not according to the indent from Hongkong. Another point worthy of notice was that it was quite obvious that the whole trouble arose through the order not having been sent to the firm in Brussels on similar terms. They agreed to supply new crop peas but they neglected to say so in their letter to their Brussels firm. They left out the more important part, that the peas were to be of new crops. Defendants had a certain admission of facts, that neither defendants nor their principals had ever offered to deliver the peas of the new crop. Their answer was originally that the order had been cancelled, but now they put in a new answer that the harvest had failed.

Evidence was then led.

Mr. Goldring, in cross-examination, asked the plaintiffs' witnesses if they had any other evidence to show that the contract was cancelled.

Mr. Harris:—Yes, the letter from the London firm to the Brussels firm.

Mr. Goldring:—That is all the evidence you have?

Mr. Harris:—Yes, that is all the evidence.

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THE PEAK CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Peak Club, convened by the committee, was held at the Club Monday evening for the purpose of considering two resolutions, one to increase the entrance fee of members from \$20 to \$40, and the other to reduce the quorum of members required to be present at a meeting convened for the purpose of varying or altering the articles, from 20 to 12.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, who presided, said that the reasons of the committee for convening the meeting for the purpose of considering the proposed resolutions were sufficiently set forth in the notices sent to each member; and he formally proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. A. Dowley.

Sir Francis Pigott moved as an amendment that, before such a drastic measure as that proposed was put to the members, a special committee should be formed, who, with the general committee, should thoroughly consider the needs of the Club, and incidentally the advisability or otherwise of increasing the entrance fee. He himself considered that if the entrance fee were raised, this would have the effect of deterring future applications being made for membership, which would be very prejudicial to the interests of the Club.

The amendment proposed by Sir Francis was seconded by Mr. Hazland, but on the amendment being put to the meeting it was lost.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher then proposed as an amendment that an entrance fee be, in future, charged to the subscribers, who, at present, were admitted to all the privileges of the club on payment merely of a monthly subscription.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Fletcher's motion could not be put to the meeting, which was convened for the purpose of considering particular resolutions, and that the discussion must be restricted to the special business mentioned in the notices convening the meeting.

Mr. Fletcher then moved as an amendment that the entrance fee be raised from \$20 to \$40 for married members; \$20 to \$30 for bachelors. This amendment was seconded by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, but on being put to the meeting was lost.

Mr. Shallard moved as an amendment that the entrance fee be raised from \$20 to \$40 for bachelors, and from \$20 to \$30 for married men; which amendment was also lost.

The Chairman then put the original resolution to the meeting, and it was carried by a large majority.

The second resolution, with regard to the reduction of a quorum was then formally proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. E. E.

Sir Francis Pigott again opposed the resolution, pointing out that, as the general committee consisted of nine Peak residents, if only 12 persons formed a quorum, this practically meant that the general committee could do as they pleased with regard to any variation or alteration of the articles.

Sir F. Pigott then proposed as an amendment that instead of the quorum being reduced from 20 to 12 members, it should be reduced from 20 to 15.

This amendment was seconded by Capt. Lyons, and on being put to the meeting was carried by a fair majority.

Mr. Wilkinson stated that a subsequent meeting would be called to confirm the resolutions which had been passed, of which meeting notice would be given.

THE WEST RIVER.

HEAVY FLOODS REPORTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT] Canton, March 13.

There has been a large amount of rainfall up the West River and the water has risen considerably. Even at Fatsan the tributaries have suddenly risen more than 2ft.

Unless there is a change in the weather for the better a flood is inevitable.

Two other games were played Monday night between the Hongkong Volunteers and the 87th Company Royal Garrison Artillery. Both games were good, and resulted in a close finish, especially the second, when the winner ran out by only 4 points.

Serg. Major Rodgers met Gunner Bankcroft at 7.30 p.m. The former won by 40 points, and his best breaks were 24, 21 and 11.

The next game was between Gunner Wilson, of the Volunteers, and Gunner Hodson, of the R.G.A. It was a close contest from start to finish, and a very small margin of points separated each player. When Hodson reached 250, Wilson was 240.

AVIATION AT SHATIN.

INTERVIEW WITH VAN DEN BORN, THE AIRMAN.

The aviation meeting at Shatin on Saturday, Sunday and Monday next, at which Mr. Charles Van den Born, the well-known Belgian aviator, will give an exhibition of the art of flying, promises to be of exceptional interest.

In the first place Mr. Van den Born is of the gradually growing school, who devote all their energies to improving the aeroplane into a commercial article, that is, they devote less time to devising sensational flights than to experimenting with a view to making the airship a public conveyance. There is, therefore an exceptional interest to be taken in their flights, since the man-in-the-street might do the same himself with very little practice, or may be a passenger without risking life and limb.

Mr. Van den Born told a representative of the "Telegraph" Tuesday that he is quite prepared to build an aeroplane—not an airship—capable of carrying from ten to a dozen passengers a non-stop distance of thirty miles.

"This is certain, and quite easy," he said. "Thirty miles is a low figure, and the only thing that stops me building such a vessel is the present prohibitive cost. I could build it with one powerful motor or two ordinary motors and it would be as safe, and as sure of flight as my own small machine which I will use at Shatin."

"Prizes of ten, fifteen and twenty thousand dollars are offered for sensational flights, but the day is not far off when prizes for passenger carrying, now amounting to only a thousand dollars or so, will be made much larger, and then you will see a change in aeroplane construction."

Mr. Van den Born sees no danger in aeroplaning whatever, provided the most ordinary precautions are taken. He lays the blame for the numerous fatal accidents upon the too great daring of aviators, who attempt things no machine could accomplish. The rising to a great height, then stopping the engines and swooping down in circles is a fruitful cause of accidents, for it puts the aeroplane to a use for which it was never intended.

The aviator made some very successful flights at Bangkok, which were attended by the Royal Family day after day. The Crown Prince was a passenger, and many officials and officers, and several handsome presents were made Mr. Van den Born on his departure.

Mr. Van den Born made his first flight alone in January, 1910, and since then has practised the art continually without serious accident. A young man of middle height, with keen grey eyes, he impresses one with a sense of coolness and nerve and as being an eminently safe person with whom to fly. He hopes to take up passengers at Shatin, but his machine is small and the ground being of soft sand the additional weight may prove too much for it. However, his exhibition is sure to attract much interest. It will be confined to various movements in sight of his audience, no flight being made that would take the aeroplane—which is of the aviator's own model—out of view.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Two other games were played Monday night between the Hongkong Volunteers and the 87th Company Royal Garrison Artillery. Both games were good, and resulted in a close finish, especially the second, when the winner ran out by only 4 points.

Serg. Major Rodgers met Gunner Bankcroft at 7.30 p.m. The former won by 40 points, and his best breaks were 24, 21 and 11.

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MONDAY'S CONCERT.

A most enjoyable concert, organised by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Mody, took place at the Seamen's Institute on Monday, when the hall was packed to its fullest capacity.

The programme presented a very fine selection, and was thoroughly appreciated. Mrs. J. H. N. Mody delighted her listeners with Bernard's "Land across the sea" and Arditi's "Dream of Home." Mrs. Lamb was in splendid voice, and her rendering of Tosti's "La Sorellina" and Russell Philip's "How Shall I Know, Love?" was a treat. Miss Barker was heartily applauded for her brilliant piano-forte solos, "Rustle of Spring" and Paderewski's minuet. Mr. Dowbiggin was very good in his song "Drake's Drum," and disclosed a pleasing voice. Mr. Geo. Lammer was in fine form, singing Newton's "Nita Givani" and Ernest George's "Cavalier" in his usual capital style. Mr. C. D. Silas called forth hearty applause with his playing of a piccolo solo, "Whistling Polka," and Mr. Clas. Elliot showed considerable skill with the cornet. He justified his reputation. The comic element was supplied by Messrs M. D. Silas, W. G. Worcester and F. Soutar. Mr. Soutar was inimitable with his Scotch ditties, causing shrieks of laughter with "Bonnie Hielan' Mary" and "The Softest of the Family." Mr. Worcester was very funny in a "Zoo" song, and Mr. M. D. Silas gave a capital representation in dialect of the song "My Brudder Lyvest." He also opened the concert with some "ragtime" on the piano. Prof. Galuzzi and Mr. Geo. Lammer acted as accompanists. Altogether the concert was voted as a thorough success in every way, and ended with three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Mody, who are to be congratulated.

FLOUR RATE WAR.

A rate war which may reach widespread proportions has been declared on the Pacific, and all lines plying between Portland or Puget Sound and the Orient are involved, says the "Manila Times."

The first confirmation of the declaration of the war on rates which has been brewing for several weeks came in cables to Manila importers last week. The cable announced that the rate on flour had been cut to three dollars a ton, a reduction of 25 per cent to Shanghai and to two dollars a ton to Hongkong, a similar reduction.

Whether Manila will benefit by the rate war is not indicated by the cablegram but it raises this probability. It also suggests that the war may extend to other cargo and may possibly affect other lines than those from the northwest Pacific coast.

The steamship lines engaged in the flour-carrying business between Puget Sound and Portland and China and Manila are the Blue Funnel, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Bank Line, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Empress line and the Portland Asiatic Steamship company.

VEXATIOUS VACCINATION.

A detachment of vaccinators, 40 strong, descended on the 9th upon the Escorta, Manila, creating consternation among the Filipino employees of the Escorta stores and leaving behind them a trail of scars and blistered feelings. Not a place was spared, from Clarke's where the inoculating brigade began operations in the early morning hours, to the stores on the upper end of the Escorta where the vaccinators were working when evening shadows fell.

The wholesale vaccination was in accordance with the law governing inoculations of all the inhabitants of the city at least once a year. No one was spared, Filipino or American, and a refusal to be inoculated was met with the response that the laws provided a fine of P100 as a punishment for reluctance to submit to the vaccine needle.

Two cases of diphtheria, one British and one Chinese, occurred last week. None was fatal. One Chinese died of enteric, while 19 cases of small-pox were reported, all Chinese, seven of which proved fatal.

CANTON NOTES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, March 13.

The British Consul at Shimon has written to the Canton Viceroy regarding the illegal detention of thirty-six cases of foreign opium in transit to Kiangsi by the deputy in charge of the anti-opium bureau in Samshui. The merchandise was supplied with permits for conveyance to Kiangsi and arrived at Samshui at the end of the 1st moon. They are still being detained. The Consul holds that China and Great Britain have come to an arrangement in connection with the transportation of foreign opium to Kiangsi by way of Canton, and regards the present action of the deputy in Samshui as an infringement of the Chefoo treaty stipulations. The Consul requests the Viceroy to instruct the deputy to let the opium pass through without further delay, otherwise the Consul will telegraph Peking. Such a step will mean putting obstacles in the way of the progress of the negotiations between China and Great Britain regarding the trade in opium.

H.E. Loung-Lau-fun, ex-Chinese Consul-General to Australia, is at present staying in his home near Canton, having resigned his post on account of the death of his father. News has just reached here that the Board of Foreign Affairs will appoint expectant Taotai Chan Hing Woe as his successor. The newly appointed Consul-General is also a Cantonese and holds an official position at Tientsin.

Lau Fook Lai of the Fook On Company has petitioned the Canton Viceroy for the privilege of instituting an oyster-shell farm, promising to pay to the Provincial Government \$100,000 a year. The Viceroy has handed the petition to the Provincial Treasurer and the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries for consideration. The two officials are instructed to report the results to H. E. the Viceroy without delay.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB TOURNAMENT.

HAIKWAN CUP DOUBLES.

Two more games have been decided in the competition for this cup.

First Round.

Major Sambourne-Palmer and Capt. Crawford beat Dr. Aubrey and H. R. Phelps: 4-6, 8-6, 6-1.

R. F. Saunders and C. T. Hosse beat J. R. Wood and Dr. Koch: 6-2, 7-5.

Event "D."—Professional Pairs.

R. J. Saunders and C. T. Hosse (Telegraph) beat A. P. H. Roguet and G. A. Cooke (Navy): 7-5, 6-3.

Event "B."—Singles Handicap

C. J. Saunders (ser.) scratched to A. A. Claxton (owes 15).

Event "A."—Championship.

First Round.

Three games were played in the first round of the above event and resulted as follows:—

R. Hancock beat E. R. Halifax: 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

C. H. Rose beat H. Eggers: 6-4, 7-5, 6-0.

Major Sambourne-Palmer beat A. H. Crook: 8-6, 6-2, 6-0.

LOG BOOK.

In his suit in the court of first instance (Manila), against the Bucknall Steamship Company, George E. Worcester has secured a judgment amounting to P1,256 for six packages of personal baggage lost at Singapore when a large quantity of the cargo of the ship Kalomo was jettisoned in order to save the ship in a case of fire in the hold.

The personal belongings contained in the six pieces of baggage were shipped from New York in October 1908 and the claim was made in court for their value last year. The sum of P1,500 asked was reduced by the court to P1,256, as certain of the property was of a nature that should have been declared by the owner at the time of shipment.

Judging from a long dispatch which the Agence d'Extremes Orient has received from Peking, Holland and China are as far as over from a settlement of the questions pending between them.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

H. M. S. Olio arrived in Shanghai on the 8th inst.

5,730 Chinese and 3,161 Britishers visited Japan last year.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiser Franz Joseph I. left Shanghai on the 7th inst.

River steamers arriving in Shanghai from Hankow report fresh gales, dense fog and heavy rains.

In an article on the treaty just entered into at Washington, "The Times" praises the work of Japanese statesmen.

Alec Taylor, the champion billiard player, reports to the Police that three ricksha coolies robbed him of his gold watch and chain, and \$250 in money.

Particulars of the aviation meeting at Shatin appear in our columns to-day. We are given to understand the aeroplane was taken out this afternoon on the train.

A vessel was proceeding through the fairway behind Stonecutters last week, when she bumped rather badly, and on examination by a diver was found to have been damaged to such an extent that she was leaking and would have to go into dock. It is believed that she struck a capsized junk, loaded with stone for the new typhoon anchorage.

In an attempt to deal with the evil of adulteration of cotton those interested in the cotton trade held a meeting in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, on March 6 when it was resolved to form a Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association. The meeting was very largely attended, Chinese being present in considerable numbers.

Approval has been given for an exchange between Lieutenant H. F. G. Carter, 2nd Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, Cork, and Second Lieutenant W. H. Brooke, 1st Battalion, Hongkong. Lieutenant Carter will leave England for Hongkong in time to join here by March 16.

No fewer than 3,500 cigars and 1,500 cigarettes were smuggled from the N. D. L. s.s. York when in harbour last at Yokohama. The delinquents were two Chinese residents of the Japanese port. The goods, which are subject to a duty of ¥5,000, were seized by the authorities.

We understand that the Hongkong Police have taken steps to prevent further sensational placards of an anti-foreign or anti-dynastic nature being exhibited in Hongkong. It will be remembered that the "Telegraph" exclusively published a translation of the latest of this dangerous notices. It referred in sensational terms to Russian atrocities on Chinese in Manchuria. Stringent measures are to be taken to put an end to the publication of such placards.

Once more the blue ribbon of the Navy for straight shooting goes to the China Squadron—the squadron which first initiated modern gunnery and gave such an incentive to the other squadrons. What was phenomenal shooting on the China Station a decade ago is now commonplace shooting elsewhere, and the China Squadron still steadily keeps ahead. The heartiest congratulations to Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., on the success of his squadron.—"L. & C. Express."

We are informed that the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. is in receipt of a telegram from the head office to the effect that at the half yearly meeting of shareholders held on the 10th inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. for the last half year ending 31st December, 1910; to add to the reserve fund Yen 250,000.00; to carry forward the sum of Yen 1,187,000.00 to the next account; to increase the capital to Yen 48,000,000.00 and to add to the list of directors the names of Junnosuke Inoue, Esq. and Baron Koyata Inasaki.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the Supreme Court Tuesday morning, before the Chief Justice, the case of Pang Chun Fong v. Pang Chung Yoi and Pang Yui Cheo came on for hearing.

Mr. Marcus Slade (instructed by Mr. Bowley), appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Alameda, appeared for the first defendant; Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Wilson, appeared for the second defendant.

Plaintiff's claim was as residuary legatee under the will dated the 10th day of January, 1891, of Pang Ying Yoi, deceased.

1.—To have accounts taken of the defendants as surviving executors.

2.—To have the administered personal estate of the deceased administered and the portion of such estate consisting of immovable property assigned to the plaintiff.

3.—To have a receiver and manager appointed of the interests of the said deceased in the A Tai Shop, No. 20 Hing Lung Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

4.—To have further and other relief, and costs.

Mr. Slade, in opening his case, handed to the court a genealogical tree of the family of the deceased and entered upon an explanation of same, at the conclusion of which Counsel began to read the voluminous pleadings in the case, at the end of which Counsel said that it was not denied that the defendant executor had not applied the income of the estate according to the will, nor that he had refused and neglected to render accounts.

The first defendant did not deny all these allegations.

The second defendant admitted that he had carried on the business of A Tai & Co. since 1885, while the allegation was that he had done so since the death of the testator. He further denied that plaintiff was entitled to one-third share in the shop but admitted two-ninth. Now the position of the case was this, that the executor, who was sued as such, had admitted that he had not rendered any account and had refused and neglected to do so.

Counsel on the other side then began to argue the legal points in the case.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court Tuesday morning before Mr. Justice Hazeldene, the case of Humphries v. Soffetti came on for further hearing.

Mr. Harris having closed his case for the plaintiff,

Mr. Goldring, for the defence, contended that the agent for a disclosed principal, even if that principal was a foreigner, was not liable in law. It was clear from the contract and the circumstances arising out of the case and the correspondence connected therewith that his clients were not the principals, but simply the agents for the Brussels firm and therefore not responsible for any breach of contract. After quoting several authorities on the point, Counsel called the attention of the Court specially to the letters of the 8th and 9th July whereby plaintiffs had endeavoured to fix the responsibility on the defendant. It was true that the defendants signed the contract without any qualification, still their position was quite clear. Counsel would lay particular stress on the memo of goods purchased, which had been put into Court, signed by Messrs. Humphries. In the memo it was explicitly said that the goods were bought by the plaintiff from the Brussels firm, and on the invoice it was clearly stated that the goods were to be paid for in London. Counsel concluded by urging that there was no possibility of any business being done in the Colony if agents were held liable in this manner.

Some evidence was tendered, at the conclusion of which his Honour reserved judgment.

The "China Critic" understands that many immediate changes are to take place in the I.M.C. Commissioner Hillier is to be transferred to another post, but his successor is not yet made known; Mr. Wright, the harbour-master, goes to Chiofo, and an old friend Capt. Strangman goes back to Tientsin. Many other junior changes are notified.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

On Saturday races were sailed by yachts of the handicap and one design classes for cups presented by Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Commodore of the Club. The weather, which for some days had been unsettled, was somewhat uninviting when the race started. A strong easterly wind, with nasty squalls and threatening rain, were its principal features, and it was evident that the qualities of the boats and their gear, as well as the capabilities of their helmsmen, were going to be well tested. The course was Stonecutters Island (port), North Fairway buoy (port), and home. A fairly even start was made before the wind and the run down required very careful steering when Stonecutters Island was cleared, and sails trimmed for the reach to the north fairway buoy. Dione, Iris, Colleen, Rolla and Kathleen were close together with Aysha, Ada, and Dorothea bringing up the rear. The beat up the harbour was a strenuous one, the squalls increasing in force and frequency as the boats made their way eastward. Off Tsim-tsu-tai the Ada, sporting her large jib, could not face the music and retired her to moorings. The Dorothea did the same, and the Iris, which appeared to fall away in the rough water, also gave up. The contest was thus left to Dione, Kathleen, Colleen, Rolla, Aysha, Dione elected to keep near the Kowloon shore and lost ground by so doing. She however finished first. The Kathleen carried away her jib halyards when off the Oil Company's pier. Notwithstanding this the race between her and Colleen was most exciting. When approaching the finishing line Kathleen was leading by a short distance, but Colleen caught her up, and passed her just as the gun fired. There was only one second between them. Colleen thus won the cup, after a well sailed race.

For the one-design class the course was Trocas Rock buoy (port), north fairway buoy (port), and the boats again proved that although they are somewhat wet in a heavy sea they are good sea boats, and made good time in the long beat back over the foul tide.

Haleyon and Ailsa were away first, with Alannah close behind, and on the run and reach to Trocas Rock buoy they kept close together, Haleyon leading by little more than a length. At the fairway buoy the order was the same, but Alannah had fallen back a little. After rounding the buoy the three stood over to Stonecutters, and it was soon evident that Haleyon was better balanced with her single reef, the others having two, and was able to point higher. Alannah, however, was sailing faster, and off Kowloon Point she was level with Haleyon, although under her lee. Ailsa meantime had fallen away to leeward and was out of it. One long leg from Stonecutters brought the leaders over the line, and the race was over in two minutes. Bonite and Daphne also started, but the former was over the line too soon, and did not recross properly, so that she could not have won anyhow, whilst the latter, carrying a whole mainsail, gave up soon after the start.

After the races, the prizes, a handsome silver cup in each class, were presented by the Commodore, Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, who received three hearty cheers at the close of the ceremony.

LICENSING BOARD.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held on Wednesday at the Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. W. Bavin presiding. The other members present were Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, A. McKenzie, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, and T. F. Hough, with the acting secretary, Mr. H. R. H. Craig.

An application was considered of transferring the Hongkong Hotel licence from A. F. Davies to J. H. Taggart.

The application was granted.

LOG BOOK.

THE CHINO-SIAM S. N. CO.

On the 28th, the case in which Phya Ratsada, Luang Riddhi, Juang Chit Chiampong, and Luang Phinit petitioned the Civil Court, Bangkok, to wind up the Chino-Siam Steam Navigation Co., was down for hearing. The cause alleged for the petition was that the Company had not carried out certain provisions in accordance with the terms of their charter.

The case was withdrawn by the plaintiffs, and, at the same time, another action in which the Company sued the Chino-Siam Bank for Tcs. 5,000 damages for wrongfully dishonouring a cheque was also withdrawn as part of the same settlement.

The irregularities mentioned in the first petition were alleged to have occurred when the Company was first formed. Recently a new board of directors was appointed.

Mr. S. Brighouse appeared for the petitioners and Mr. A. E. Baguley for the Company.

The German steamer Hilary arrived in Nagasaki recently from Kobe and was transferred to the Fukagawa-Unyu-Kaisha, of Saga. She is of 1,276 tons net, and was built in 1889.

The British steamers Indrani and Indrapura, both well-known in these waters, of about 8,000 tons deadweight capacity each, have been sold through Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., Ltd., of Kobe, and will be shortly transferred to the Japanese flag.

The result of the withdrawal of the petition for the compulsory winding up of the Chino-Siam Steam Navigation Co., has been the re-chartering of the steamers Chidlar, Haldis, Halvard and Brufar for a period of twelve months at \$100 more than the ships received for the previous twelve months, says the "Bangkok Daily Mail." Negotiations are proceeding for the re-chartering of the steamer Thordis also.

The Seang Company, a Chinese firm of Hongkong, who own the "Glenogle" and the "Seang Bee," running in the coolie trade between Hongkong, Penang, Singapore, and China ports, has just acquired from the Bibby line another steamer which has been named the "Seang Choon."

We understand (says a Bangkok paper) the s.s. Prominent is not re-chartered by Messrs. Joo Seng. Her charter expires with this voyage. The ship has been chartered by the China Merchants' Co. of Shanghai and on her voyage thither she will call at Singapore for a cargo of wood to her port of destination.

The end of February began with a little more activity in the Bangkok shipping trade. Freight to Hongkong increased and three new steamers arrived on charter for a voyage each to carry cargoes to Hongkong. They are the British s.s. Hopsang which has been chartered by Messrs. the Siam Forest Co., the Nor. s.s. Ulv chartered by Messrs. Koh Mah Wah & Co., receiving \$28 cents per picul and the Nor. s.s. Loyah which received \$25 cents per picul.

A NON-TREATY PORT.

PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGNERS AT KUNG YAK.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

The commercial community and the people of Sun-ning district have petitioned the Canton Viceroy against the opening of Kung Yak, which is not a treaty port, to foreign trade, as has been done by certain merchants, who have induced steamers flying foreign flags to ply between Macao and Kung Yak.

The petitioners are afraid that the running of foreign steamers into a non-treaty port will be followed by the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the interior, besides other merchandise taxable by the Customs.

The petition is now under the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy.

There arrived in Singapore, on the 6th, the steam-ship Gwalin, formerly of London, but now the property of Japanese owners, to whom she has been sold. She is a craft of 110 tons, and is on her way to Kobe.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

At the Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Police Magistrate, Lam Pak Leung and Lam Wo were brought up, at the instance of Mr. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, charged with (1) that the said Lam Pak within two months of an unsatisfied judgment, removed a part of his property, i.e. a sum of \$19,500 with intent to defraud his creditors, the Yee Shan Han Kee (2) also that the said Lam Pak knowing that a false debt had been proved by the above mentioned Lam Woo, under the bankruptcy of him, the said Lam Pak, failed for a period of one month to inform the trustees thereof.

(3) And also that the said Lam Pak, after a receiving order had been made against him, had not assets available for his unsecured creditors, and for the bankruptcy and administration, amounting together to 25 per cent on the unsecured debts proved in the said bankruptcy.

(4) For that the said Lam Wo aided and abetted the said Lam Pak on different dates at Victoria in removing a portion of the property of the said Lam Pak, that is to say the sum of \$19,500, with intent to defraud the Yee Shan Han Kee, creditors of the said Lam Pak.

(5) And also that the said Lam Wo, at Victoria, being a creditor in bankruptcy wilfully and with intent to defraud made a false declaration to the effect that the debtor, Lam Pak, was justly and truly indebted to him in the sum of \$15,599.91.

Mr. H. L. Dennis, Sr., Crown solicitor, prosecuted, and said that as sufficient money had been paid over to the Official Receiver to satisfy the Official Receiver, and meet in full all the creditors of the estate, the Chief Justice had authorised the Official Receiver to withdraw all further proceedings. Counsel thought, right to mention to his Worship that on the 17th January, 1911, the Chief Justice authorised these proceedings against both the defendants, under section 82 of Ordinance 7 of 1891. At the same time the Chief Justice told the Official Receiver that it was not for him to formulate the charges in any way, but that he should consult either the Attorney General or the Crown Solicitor. The charges had been framed by the latter.

The Official Receiver was present in Court, but he had been authorized to withdraw the charge, as the unsatisfied section of the creditors had been satisfied, and sufficient money was forthcoming to satisfy all the other creditors.

His Worship then formally discharged the defendants.

BRITISH STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

The British steamer Carnarvonshire has gone ashore in the Inland Sea. A Marugame dispatch to the "Asahi" says that whilst on her way from Nagasaki to Yokohama via Kobe, the steamer stranded off the Yoshima light, Yoshima-mura, Naka-Tado district, Kagawa prefecture, in the Inland Sea, at 2.30 a.m. on the 6th inst. It appears that the steering gear went out of order and the steamer was carried around by the current. The steamer is lying with her bow high out of water. Her keel was damaged and the after-part of the vessel was filled with water to a depth of 7 feet. The damage was temporarily repaired with cement, and the water is now being pumped out.

The Governor of Kagawa prefecture has sent a telegram to the Kure Port Admiralty asking that a warship be sent to the assistance of the stranded steamer. The police steam-launch "Yashimamaru" which went to the scene of the accident, returned to Marugame and, after shipping a quantity of cement, went back to the steamer. Assistance was expected to arrive from Kobe on the 7th inst.

According to latest reports, the "Carnarvonshire" was expected to be floated at high-tide, and will proceed to Kobe under her own steam.

H.M.S. Britomart was to leave

DISSOLUTION OF WELL-KNOWN CHINESE CONCERN.

SILKS TO BE AUCTIONED.

We understand that steps are in progress to wind up the well-known and long long-established business of Messrs. Wee Bin and Co., of 106 Market St., as at present exists, says the "Straits Times." The firm have been for many years large steamship, property and rice-mill owners, and were also the proprietors of the Central Engine Works which, it is stated, have been disposed of to Mr. J. Hamilton, the manager. A private limited liability company is in process of forming to take over this engineering concern.

The firm's steamships are large vessels plying between Singapore, the Straits and China, mostly in the coolie carrying trade. Some of them, the Hong Moh, Hong Wan 1, Hong Bee and Glenfalagh, will be sold by auction on the 28th inst., or will be disposed of privately. Several smaller vessels, running between Singapore, Sourabaya and the Moluccas, will also be sold. The Ban Poh Guan and the Nam Yong, it is said, have been sold to Mr. Chew Cheng Hiang, of the shipping firm Hoap Eng Moh, of Telok Ayer Street. They will be taken over some time this month and will be placed on their usual run, between the Straits and Java ports.

The firm's other property will be sold by auction and their rice mill at Havlock Road, which is at present let to another firm, will also be auctioned on the 28th inst. A large attendance is anticipated at the sale of the steamers, but it is believed that the partners will bid for the steamers with the intention of placing their purchases on the usual run. The firm of Hoap Eng Moh, which bought the Ban Poh Guan and the Nam Yong, is well-known to belong to Mayor Qoi Tiong Nam, of Sunarung. With the addition of these two steamers, the gentleman referred to will control a large shipping business. Some years ago, it will be remembered, the Tan Kim Tian line of steamers passed into his hands, and latterly the Edendale, also belonging to Singapore, was bought by him. He will now have four steamers on the Java run, two on the Moluccas run and two large vessels on the Java, Singapore and China run.

CAPTAIN E. J. BULLER.

BODY RECOVERED IN HARBOUR AT CHINWANGTAO.

His many friends will hear with deep regret that no further hope can be entertained in connection with the disappearance of Captain Edward James Buller, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson's s.s. On Sang. His dead body was recovered from Chinwangtao Harbour some days ago.

The funeral of the unfortunate gentleman took place Tuesday in the cemetery at Shinbaikuan, whither the body was brought from the Mining Company's port. It will be remembered that Captain Buller was reported missing from his ship at Chinwangtao about a fortnight ago, and it was even then feared that he had fallen into the water when returning to his ship in the dark. The frozen state of the harbour precluded a thorough search, and it was not until the ice disappeared that the body was recovered.

Captain Buller was in the employ of Messrs. Jardine Matheson for something like twenty-three years, serving on various vessels of their extensive fleet. He was a general favourite and a capable and trustworthy officer. Deep sympathy will be felt with his widow in her sudden and tragic bereavement.

Two more cases of possession of illicit opium are being prosecuted by the local police, says the "Perak Pioneer." This form of crime seems to be very frequent, and is quite a commentary on the great moral idea of the purification of the Chinese by reducing his allowance of opium. Restriction by legislation of a national failing has rarely proved efficacious and already the increased price and restricted output is leading to increased illicit trading.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ITS HISTORY OF STEADY ENDEAVOUR RELATED.

BY HON. MR. E. A. HEWITT.

17th inst.

The first thought that strikes the reader of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt's brief, terse, but graphic history of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, just published, is: What would the Colony have done without that body? It is a history of fifty years of steady, public-spirited and commonsense endeavour in the interests of our trade, and not only our trade, but foreign trade and influence in all parts of China; a history of unwavering opposition to the laissez-faire attitude of British officials, against the supineness and ignorance of the home authorities and against the retrogressive and obstructive policy of Chinese mandarins. To the Chamber belongs the credit for almost every progressive change in the life of Hongkong from the year 1861, when it was founded, to the present day. Its history proves it to have been an unrelenting foe to indifference in official circles, whether here, at Peking or in Downing street, and too much credit cannot be given it for the way in which, by letters, petitions, and public pronouncements, it has upheld the name of the Colony, vividly explained its situation, and ameliorated its life.

Short as Mr. Hewitt's "History" is, it is too long for detailed mention in these columns, but a short account of the activities of the Chamber during the fifty years of its existence will serve to show how inestimably valuable it has been to Hongkong.

As early as 1862 the Chamber discussed the currency question, and two years later the establishment of a mint. From time to time until the present day the same question has been discussed, but it was in 1878 that the first resolution proposing the re-establishment of a mint—the first mint had been sold to the Japanese—was duly carried. The Government however unfortunately did not adopt the proposal and what, as we now know, would have proved a very profitable undertaking and a great boon to trade was thus lost to the Colony. At this meeting it was stated that the mint was closed by Sir Richard Macdonnell "in diametrical opposition to the wishes of the Banks and Merchants of Hongkong," and that it was closed "by an error of judgment."

At the annual meeting in Feb. 1880 the Chairman referred to the necessity in the interest of shipping for removing the Woosung Bar at the entrance of the Shanghai river—a question which even now is not quite satisfactorily disposed of.

The annual meeting held on March 11, 1882, was memorable for the very able speech made by the Chairman (The Hon. Mr. F. H. Johnson) in which he pointed out the weak position held by the present unofficial members of the Legislative Council, who being nominated by the Governor represented no one in particular. He urged the necessity for representative members being on the Council. He also gave a forecast of the needs, in coming years, of the Colony, among other matters urging the reclamation of the whole sea-frontage of the city of Victoria so that inter alia a suitable tram service could be maintained.

Severe criticisms were passed on the administration of the late Governor (Sir J. P. Hennessey) and reference was made to the very misleading speech recently made by him at Nottingham, a speech which the Chamber of Commerce in the interests of the Colony felt forced to reply to, in order to remove the erroneous impressions which such a speech, coming from such a source, must create in the minds of the people at home.

On January 2, 1884, a special meeting was held to elect a member of the Chamber as their representative on the Legislative Council, Her Majesty having on the recommendation of the Governor (Sir George Bowen) been pleased to grant this privilege to the Chamber of Commerce. The only name submitted to the meeting was that of Mr. Jackson (now Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart.) who thus became the first representa-

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

tive of the Chamber on the Legislative Council. Harbour dues, the lighting of the harbour, the opening of the West River, the establishment of a quarantine station, the abolition of the system of allowing subsidised mail steamers, the status of men-of-war when in harbour, the old blockade of the port, the Government survey of the China coast, economy in the administration of the Colony, and the abandonment of the proposed convention between the Chinese Government and the Eastern Telegraph Co., which it was felt would greatly increase the telegraph rates, were among some of the activities of the Chamber down to the year 1890. Consistent in all its work was the absolute determination to oppose a weak-kneed policy here, at home, or at Peking, and as we hope to show in a future article on this most interesting little book, that determination has not lessened with the honourable years that have passed over the Chamber's head.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

A certain native engineer of Hupeh, in the Hankow arsenal, bought from Germany last year two guns of the latest pattern capable of discharging 1,000 cartridges per hour. After a time, to his own satisfaction, he made a number of guns himself of a type similar to those he had ordered from abroad. Owing to friction with the foreign chief engineer, the native inventor was compelled to resign. To carry his efforts further, he has now succeeded in manufacturing guns capable of discharging 10,000 cartridges per hour. He has been offered the sum of Tls. 6,000 by a number of Chinese merchants for the sale of his rights to them. The capabilities of the guns have been tested and found to be satisfactory.

A peculiar sickness is raging in Peking at the present moment. The symptoms can only be detected by the red colour in the faces of the victims. A large number of the Imperial Guards are laid up with this complaint. The disease is known as the "red monkey" disease.

It is reported that the Peking Government intends to send a deputy to negotiate a big loan from four foreign countries for the development of the Three Eastern Provinces. The object of this loan is to get the countries interested to come forward, and thus prevent China from losing Manchuria.

A few days ago, an European school master and a lady went out shooting in Hupeh, with some hounds. On the way the hounds were barked at by some Chinese dogs and a fight ensued. The European opened fire at the Chinese dogs, but missed his aim, and the bullet struck a small Chinese boy in the head. In a state of excitement the Chinese threatened to kill the foreigners, and the police had to interfere. The boy was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. The boy's father, a Taoist of the place, reported the matter to the Viceroy. It is reported that the Viceroy has written to the Consul responsible for the offender to have him severely punished.

COLLISION AT MOJI.

We learn from a Shimonosaki dispatch that the steamer "Shunsho," 1,540 tons, owned by a Korean at Gonsan, whilst leaving Moji on the morning of the 4th instant with a cargo of coal, got out of control and was carried by the current against the bows of the British steamer "Bendoran," which was lying at anchor. One of the "Shunsho's" masts broke and fell on to the Captain's cabin, while the vessel had a large hole 4 feet by 2 feet stove in the side, and had to be beached to prevent her from sinking. About 3 feet of the bow of the "Bendoran" was stove in, but the vessel made no water.

Dr. Willoughby, fifty years old, said to be a son of the late Lord Willoughby de Erosby, was burned to death at the Kanagawa Institute Asylum, Yokohama, on the 6th.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held Thursday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor Sir-Frederick Lugard presided.

There were also present:—
H.E. Major-General Anderson.
Hon. Mr. C. Clementi, Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General.

Capt. F. W. Lyons, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock.

Hon. Mr. F. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. H. Keswick.

Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.

Mr. H. H. Crofton (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBER.

Capt. F. W. Lyons took his oath as a member of the Council vice Capt. F. J. Bideley (on leave).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

Financial minutes Nos. 20 and 21 and the report of the Finance Committee (No. 3) were laid on the table. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

Before proceeding with the business of the day, the Colonial Secretary stated that His Excellency the Governor as President of the Council desired him to bring forward a motion in regard to liquor duties. He hoped to satisfy members of its urgency and he asked for their support in the matter.

Hon. members having signified their approval to proceed with the resolution, the Colonial Secretary thanked members for their support.

Continuing, the Colonial Secretary said that the object aimed at by the resolution was to increase the duties on liquors. Section 41 of the Ordinance was to be slightly modified and the Government intended to group champagne and other sparkling wines together and levy the same duties in regard to both. Sparkling wines were a rich man's drink and there appeared to be no sufficient reason why there should be discrimination. Proceeding, the speaker touched on the item "Whisky" and said that under this head an increase of \$12,000 was anticipated if the proposed increased taxation was levied. In respect of gin, an additional revenue of \$15,000 was estimated. It was possible, however, that there would be a decrease in consumption as a result of the increase of the tariff, in which case the item would be over-estimated. Government proposed that the duties on still wines should be doubled. After dealing in detail with the various other classes of liquors and the increased duties in respect of them, the Colonial Secretary informed Council that the effect of the alterations would be an increase of revenue by some \$47,000 in respect of European liquors. He then proceeded to deal with native liquors, in respect of which Government proposed that all duties should be doubled, except as regarded the New Territory and Cheung Chau. In this way, they anticipated an increase of 2 1-2 lacs—roughly speaking, about 3 lacs of dollars. The figures which he quoted were taken from estimates which had been very carefully prepared by Mr. Tratman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports Department. In order to be on the safe side in the event of decreased consumption owing to the increase of tariff, they had allowed only 15 per cent. on last year's figures. The total expenditure for 1911 was estimated at \$7,385,320 and the estimated revenue was given as \$7,039,383, so that roughly, a deficit of 3 lacs was anticipated. At the last meeting of Council, His Excellency had announced that the Imperial Government had decided to vote a contribution of £12,000 a year for two years to meet the loss sustained in respect of the revenue from opium. Even allow-

ing for that contribution, they would still have to face a deficit of \$161,794. After deducting the military contribution of 20 per cent. on the gross revenue, an increase of 3 lacs would not quite cover the deficit. It was almost certain that the increase would not be obtained. Already, over 70 days had been lost. After further remarks, the speaker said it but remained for him to say why no notice of motion had been given. It would be remembered that last year, Government had notified that old stocks of liquors would not be taxable and as a result the wine merchants rushed large quantities of spirits into the Colony, which proved no benefit to the Government but to the merchants. In the present instance Government decided to ensure that the proceeds of the tariff should go to the Government and not to the merchants. The new tariff would come into force to-day. That was the first time he had addressed Council in his present capacity and he much regretted that he should have to move a resolution which was bound to affect the pockets of more or less every one of them (loud applause).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai stated that although he was not opposed to the resolution in toto, there were some items which he thought would press somewhat hardily on some members of the Chinese community. The increases which were proposed by Government seemed extremely unjust and unfair and unless the figures were altered, he feared that he and his colleagues would have to oppose the resolution. An increase in the revenue of the Colony was imperatively necessary but Government should draw up a better scale of duties. He had had no idea of the resolution and no chance to give the matter due consideration. He thought that the further consideration should be deferred for a day or two in which the matter would be discussed.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said that half a lac was better than no bread but at the same time he thought that the contribution of \$33,000 the Imperial Government had generously voted to the Colony was altogether inadequate for the loss which had been forced on the Colony by the idiosyncrasies of people at home. As a result of that policy, there was increased opium-smoking and the work of the Police had also been increased considerably. The contribution allowed them by the Imperial Government did not in any manner compensate them for their losses. With regard to the military contribution, he would not touch on that point except that he had previously referred to the question in the strongest manner that an undue portion of their revenue was annexed by the payment of the contribution. The question had been fought by the Chamber of Commerce with the Government for the last 50 years. He hoped that the resolution would not be passed into law that afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Osborne congratulated the Government on the secrecy observed in the matter. He admitted the necessity for the course followed from the Government's point of view but he did not admit that the losses referred to were sufficiently serious to inflict the additional burden of taxation on the community without notice. His Excellency said he would endeavour to deal with the various objections as they had been raised. First of all, he would deal with the point raised by hon. member. Hon. member complained that there was discrimination between the Chinese samsu and European liquor. He spoke, of course, subject to correction. He wished to point out that in the case of samsu, it did not form part of meal like beer or stout, which were taken with their food by soldiers and sailors.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—That's a mistake, Sir. I think my colleague opposite to me will bear me out.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk—Yes.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—It's just as much part of the meal.

His Excellency—I accept your correction.

H.E. the Governor continuing said with reference to what had fallen from the member representing the Chamber of Commerce, whether the grant was a generous one or otherwise it was for them to discuss. As a matter of fact it was about half and

half. The chief point dwelt upon by the member was that the revenue from liquor had not realized the amount anticipated. When the measure was first introduced strong language was used with regard to the port being no longer a free port. The Government had therefore to conduct examinations as little onerous as possible. When they want a free port they could not have a thorough service. The Government had taken measures against all forms of smuggling. He fancied that this would increase the revenue next year. He did not think there was a great amount of smuggling, but some had no doubt occurred and there was a hint somewhere but they had taken steps against all smuggling. H.E. dwelt at some length on the point of urgency raised by the hon. member. H.E. said that it was not a question only of liquor to be imported but liquor at present in the colony. If the bill was not passed to-day, importers would immediately pay duty on all stocks here and the difference would be a loss to the Colony's revenue. They would pass the bill to-day, but it would be open to any member to bring any amendment or discussion at the next sitting of the Council. Meanwhile the Bill would operate from to-day and it would not therefore be a paying business to take away all liquors from hand.

The motion was then put and carried on a division.

LIQUOR REBATE.

H.E. Major-General Anderson moved the following resolution standing in his name:—"That the annual payment of an import allowance to the naval and military authorities made permissive by Clause 44 (1) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1910, be continued for the year 1911-1912."

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Pawnbrokers Ordinance, 1860 and 1902.

The "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill set out that Ordinance No. 21 of 1902 in this Bill called the Amending Ordinance was passed before the Revised Edition was published. It repealed section 16 of Ordinance 3 of 1860, which was then the Principal Ordinance, and substituted a proviso therefore. The proviso does not render intelligible the corresponding sections (sections 12 and 16) of No. 1 of 1860, the Principal Ordinance, in the Revised Edition. Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill are accordingly introduced to make the whole intelligible. Clause 4 of the Bill converts the interest tables from the basis of taels—a mere weight of silver—to dollars—the currency of the Colony.

Other business transacted by Council this afternoon was as follows:—

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to prohibit the use of Dynamite or other Explosives for the purpose of catching or destroying fish.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and codify the law as to Common Forms and as to the Interpretation of Terms used in Ordinances.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Police Force Ordinance, 1900.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Harbour of Refuge Ordinance, 1909.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Intoxicating Liquors.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance for the incorporation and regulation of the University of Hong Kong.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to introduce into the Criminal Law Ordinances of 1865 certain provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Acts of the United Kingdom of 1861, and for other purposes.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the meeting of the Council, a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, at which the Colonial Secretary presided. The following vote was recommended and unanimously agreed to:—

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, quinine issued to children in malarial districts.

This was all the business for the day.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

The native administration suit in which Pang Chung Tong sued the administrators of the estate of Pang Sui Kai, deceased, came on again on adjournment before the Chief Justice on Wednesday.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. Balmer Johnson, was for the plaintiffs, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almada, appeared for the first defendant, and Sir Henry Barkley, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. Wilson, was for the second defendant.

In answer to his Lordship on the question of the nature of the relief sought for, Sir Henry said that his clients had been made parties to the present action. They were preparing to bring an action themselves, in fact to start an originating summons, when they were summoned. If Counsel had his Lordship's permission he would file a counter-claim.

His Lordship gave leave for a counterclaim to be filed.

The widow of the deceased was then cross-examined by Mr. Slade at some length. Pressed on a particular question by Counsel, witness exclaimed:—"What do women know anyhow?"

Mr. Slade abruptly sat down.

Other witnesses were then examined.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning before Mr. Justice Hazenall, See Wo sued Cheung Cheung alias Cheung Sir He of 31, Caine Road for \$60.90 for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Gledhill appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant did not put in an appearance. Proof of service having been given, his Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

By Ching Ng sued the same defendant for \$100, being for money lent. Mr. Dixon appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant did not appear. On proof of service being given, his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, \$100, and \$12.40 costs.

"THE FOLLIES."

The Follies, as usual, were charming, witty and musical last night when they gave the second performance of their return visit. The programme went with a swing from start to finish, and the appreciation of the audience was marked. Miss Webber sang delightfully "Hope on, Hope Ever," and Mr. Clifton Yates was in fine voice in "His Old Shako." The items given were not altogether new, while the potted play, "Hamlet," and "The Voice Trial," we have seen before; but the whole performance is so uninterceptedly clever that it can be enjoyed not once but many times. The last performance will be given tonight, when the Follies will bid farewell to Hong Kong, but not we hope for good.

FIRE INSURANCE.

PROTEST BY THREE FIRMS AT SHAM EEN.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, March 15.
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Carlowitz & Co., and Renter, Brockmann have communicated with their respective Consuls at Sham Eeen regarding the scandalous methods employed by the Chinese in obtaining money in respect of fire insurance.

In their communications they state that at the close of last year, many cases of arson came to their notice, as the houses which were burnt down had been insured with them. The three firms request the Consuls to refer the matter to the local authorities in order that the local practices have been common, may institute enquiries and bring the culprits to justice.

The Consuls accordingly have written to the Canton Viceroy on the subject, and His Excellency has instructed the Tao-tai of Constabulary to notify the fire brigades to draw up a list of regulations. His Excellency, however, thinks that the fire insurance offices should not grant policies on property outside the limits of treaty ports and he asks the foreign Consuls to notify their nationals to this effect.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The annual meeting was held Thursday forenoon at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd. of the China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. The Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick presided. There were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, H. P. White, W. Logan (consulting engineer), A. Rodger, John Johnston, T. E. Pearce, W. E. Clarke, R. Cox Edwards, F. Smyth, A. Arendt, E. F. Aucutt, Po Sing, Ho Fook, Lo Chong Sui, Wong Leung Him and J. Barton (Secretary).

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose to follow the usual course and take them as read. The year under review opened with encouraging prospects for the Refinery and there was a good demand for our sugars during the earlier months at a satisfactory margin of profit. About the end of April, however, a change began to come over the markets in the north, the demand fell off considerably, and great difficulty was experienced in moving off the refined sugar which had been sold ahead. Following upon this stagnation in the sugar market, came the financial troubles in Shanghai and other places during July and August, which still further aggravated the situation, and when in October a rapid decline in the price of beet sugar in Europe took place, in consequence of the largely increased estimates of the coming crop, the position came to one of practical deadlock, and owing to the severe competition of other sugars, concessions in price had to be made all round, which involved us in considerable loss. You will gather from what I have said that the year was beset with unusual difficulties, and you will I think agree with me that under the circumstances the result of the working may be regarded as not unsatisfactory, enabling us as it does to recommend a final dividend of \$5 per share and to place a substantial sum to credit of Equalization of Dividend Fund, of both of which I trust you will approve. Since the beginning of this year there has I regret to say been little or no improvement in the condition of the market, prices remain low and the prospects for the immediate future are not particularly encouraging, trade of all kinds having been severely handicapped by the recent outbreak of plague in the North, which has undoubtedly hindered an improved demand for sugar; competition also is of course ever with us, but I am pleased to say that the Refinery was never better equipped to meet it than it is at the present time, and you may rest assured that economical working has our constant attention. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer my questions which shareholders may desire to ask.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the reports and accounts. Mr. Tester seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Michael proposed the election of Messrs. H. P. White and J. W. C. Bonnar as consulting committee. Mr. Dastor seconded. Carried.

Mr. Moxon proposed, seconded by Mr. Wong Leung Him, the re-election of Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., as auditor. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman added that there was another matter which had occurred during the last few days. There was a report from Japan that the import dealers had got together and decided that they would not import any more foreign sugar, and that they intended to boycott any individual or firm who continued to buy foreign sugar. As to the correctness of these reports, and whether they would be able to carry out their intention, he was not certain.

There being no questions, the chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Clarke seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Smyth proposed, and Mr. Cox Edwards seconded the re-election of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maitland, J. W. C. Bonnar, H. P. White and W. Logan as consulting committee. Carried.

Mr. T. E. Pearce proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton, Potts and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., as auditors, seconded by Mr. Rodger. Carried.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants may be had on application to-morrow.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LTD.

The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., was held Thursday at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Ltd. The Hon. Mr. H. Keswick presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. P. White, J. W. C. Bonnar (consulting committee), P. Tester, G. C. Moxon, S. Michael, F. P. Soares, Wong Leung Him, Po Sing, R. A. Dastor, and J. Barton (Secretary).

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days we will with your permission follow the usual course and take them as read. I regret that the hopes of better times expressed by my predecessor when addressing you at our last annual meeting have, as far as 1910 is concerned, not been fulfilled, but as you are probably aware the year was one of great disappointment in the sugar trade generally, and it is only natural therefore that we should have to bear our share of it. During the earlier months there was a steady demand for our sugars in the local market at prices which showed a fair margin, and although sales were insufficient to keep the Refinery at full work it appeared probable that the results of the year would at all events be no worse than those of 1909. From July onwards, however, the market became exceedingly dull, the competition of outside sugar increased, and it was found impossible to maintain prices at a paying level, a steady decline taking place until the end of the year resulting in a loss on working of \$21,605.79, as shown by the accounts presented to you. At the moment I regret to say that there is little prospect of much improvement, as though the Refinery has been at work since the beginning of the year prices remain too low to admit of any profit being made for the present; on the other hand with the low rates now ruling consumption ought to improve, enabling us to increase our output of sugar and thus reduce rates of cost. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may desire to ask.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the reports and accounts. Mr. Tester seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Michael proposed the re-election of Messrs. H. P. White and J. W. C. Bonnar as consulting committee. Mr. Dastor seconded. Carried.

Mr. Moxon proposed, seconded by Mr. Wong Leung Him, the re-election of Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., as auditor. Carried unanimously.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Two other games were played yesterday in the second round of the Hui Kwan cup competition and resulted as follows:—

Major Samborne-Palmer and Captain Crawford beat Col. Stapleton and Captain Addison, 6-2; 6-0.

R. F. C. Master and M. Reader Harris beat R. F. Saunders and T. Hosi, 6-2; 6-8; 6-1.

Event "B." Single Handicap "A" class.

The first two games in the first round of this class were played yesterday, and the results are:—

Dr. G. E. Aubrey beat C. O. Wilson, 6-0; 6-2.

S. E. Green beat C. H. Rose, 4-6; 6-3; 6-3.

"B" Event Single Handicap "B" class.

One more game was played in this class.

A. P. F. Ronquillo (owes 15) beat H. R. Wells (owes 3/0); 5-7; 6-1; 6-1.

Event "D" Professional Pairs. The game played yesterday in this event resulted as under:—

Captains Brierley and Crawford (Army) beat Messrs. H. Eggerst and W. A. Zedellus (merchants), 6-2; 6-0.

SPORT.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association has fixed April 15th for their annual cross country run for the "Brooks's Cross Country Challenge Cup." The race will once again be run off on the Kowloon side, where the start will be on their own track, and run on condition that there are ten entries.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Event "A" Championship. Captain G. T. Brierley, R.A., met Mr. Reader Harris in the above event yesterday afternoon, and after a close struggle it ended in favour of the former player. The first set went to Brierley 6-4, and the next went to Harris 6-2. The last set was a long and interesting one, and finished up with Brierley leading, 11-0.

Doubles Handicap "A" Class. Two games were played in this class and resulted as follows:—

A. N. Joseland and A. C. Shorey (owes 15/2) beat Capt. Crawford and Capt. Harrison, R.A. (owes 15); 7-5; 7-5.

R. Hancock and H. Hancock (owes 40) beat R. D. Stewart and C. E. H. Beavis (owes 30); 6-2; 6-3.

Major F. J. Hunter and Stewart (owes 30) scratched to J. Hooper and P. R. Wolf (scratch).

Event "B" Single Handicap "B" class. Another game was played and resulted as under:—

E. A. M. Williams (scratch) beat C. F. Shackleton (owes 3-0); 6-3; 6-3.

Event "D" Professional Pairs. In this event, R. E. O. Bird and A. O. Brown (scholastic) met Hon. Dr. Atkinson and H. R. Phillips (Civil Service). The latter couple won, 6-1; 3-6; 6-1.

THE ENGINEER.

The following lines on "an engineer" are said to have been found on the floor of the ball-room of the Hongkong Hotel after the Engineers' dinner, held the other evening:—

Who comes with pencil sharpened keen,
With profile long and sober mien;
With transit, level, book and tape,
And glittering axe to swat the stake?

The Engineer.

Who sets the level, bends his spine,
Squints through the glass along the line,
Swings both his arms with rapid gate,
Yells, "Hold that C—D—rod up straight!"

The Engineer.

Who raves and snorts like one insane,
Jumps in the air and claws his mane,
When'er he sees a coolie take,
A pull at his most cherished stake?

The Engineer.

Who swears he'll charge an even ten,
For stakes pulled out by boys or men,
While on all fours he tries in vain
To find the vanished stake again?

The Engineer.

Who saws the air with mad-dened rage
And turns with hate the figured page,
And then with patience out of joint
Ties in another reference point?

The Engineer.

Who deals with figures quite profuse
And tells you solid rock is loose,
That granite is no more than loam,
While mud is lighter than sea foam?

The Engineer.

Who sees his work all going well,
When suddenly there comes a spell
Whose prices prove he's dropped a factor
Who promptly blames the sub-contractor.

The Engineer.

Who, after all, commands our praise
In spite of his peculiar ways,
While others harvest all the gains
That spring from his prolific brains?

The Engineer.

THE PLAGUE.

The special correspondent of the "Shanghai Times", at Peking, writing on March 6, says:—

Having just returned from a trip to a plague infected region some 50 miles south of this city, some observations made upon the conditions in the country districts will be interesting, no doubt, to many.

The way in which the villagers deal with this epidemic is certainly encouraging. Instead of doing as they commonly do at funerals in China, as soon as it is known to be a contagious disease no one goes to a funeral, no one goes to see the sick, and when the family infected dies out, as it generally does, the disease stops for lack of material to infect.

In the district of Pe Yuen one man, Wang Shiao-ma, returned from Harbin to his home in Chang He-cheng, arriving on the evening of the 12th of the 12th moon in an unconscious condition and spitting blood, and died on the morning of the 13th.

No one had any suspicion of the disease being plague, as they had never heard of such a disease and of course knew nothing of the infectious nature of it. And as usual a big time was made for this man, who had become rich in far country, and returned, if only to die. All of the Wang connection must be represented, and this brought Wangs from many villages about. And probably thirty or more people were infected from this one man, and those returning to their homes infected others who attended them in their own homes until they discovered the infectious nature of the disease. Then no one would even visit upon the members of their own family, and the disease stopped because no one came near enough to the sick ones to contract the disease; but this was not until 53 persons had died of plague.

In a number of instances the people living in no other place to live returned to the room where their relative had died only a few days before, there to live and sleep as usual; and as the incubation period for the disease, which is from 3 to 7 days, had long past, and all were well as usual, we deemed it unnecessary to burn houses where plague patients had died, so confined our work to thorough disinfection, with 5 per cent. Carbolic Acid spray on all exposed surfaces, and fumigation with "sulphur pot." The bodies had all been buried, but not deep, so trenches were dug, deeper than graves, around them and filled with lime, and the grave top plastered over with lime mortar.

Another district was visited in Ting Cho, and here the same measures were carried out. In this region over 60 had died and there were new cases occurring. One man who helped to fumigate his house (all of the family who were grown but him had died with plague) on Thursday, was spitting blood on Friday morning and he died on Saturday morning. I saw him on Friday. He had prepared himself to die and no one was allowed to go into his room. He had headache, and cough, and each time he coughed spat up quantities of frothy red blood. I took a specimen of this, and it showed a harmless pest bacilli. The patient said he was not suffering, but was quite comfortable. There were five children left in the family, but three of them at least were in the period of incubation at that time, as they died within the next three days. We have heard of no deaths since and it is hoped that there will be no more, as strict injunctions were laid upon all to keep clear of that, the only infected house then in the village. There have been no new cases develop in Pe Yuen, and it is quite reasonable to believe that there will be no more. Only one case has been found in this city, and that was buried at once in lime, and the house isolated under guard, and after eight days the premises were fumigated and there have been no new cases develop.

Every precaution has been taken, and a good number have been detained in the pest house, but we remain clear to-day.

The general report from every quarter is that the disease is abating, and it looks now that in the near future this Province can declare itself Plague free.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. SOME FURTHER DETAILS OF ITS HISTORY.

The British official is second to none in the world, but he is apt to regard commerce as a necessary evil by no means to be compared with diplomatic questions, often of an academic interest, instead of realising that trade and the protection of trade is his very raison d'être. There was never a more untruthful statement made than that which tells us that "Trade follows the Flag," the reverse is true; and if the Flag is hoisted to-day in China it is largely due to the efforts of such men as composed in succession the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. Not once, as Mr. Hewett tells us in his history, but time and again did the Chamber criticise, almost reprimand, official actions, official inactivity, or official mistakes. Lord Salisbury himself, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, came in for a share of its indignation, with good effect, while frequently "regret" was expressed at this or that action of the Minister at Peking. On one occasion the Chamber was forced to communicate direct with the Foreign Office owing to the apathy and indifference of the British Minister towards trade interests. The effects of this policy began to be felt definitely about 1899, when the Government frequently asked the advice of the Chamber on matters of importance.

In 1896 the Chamber strongly opposed the continuance of the light dues levied to pay for Gap Rock Light, but the Governor refused its request for a reduction. Later, however, the Chamber was successful, an appeal being made to the Secretary of State, and the dues were reduced to their former level. Again, in 1899, the chairman of the Chamber (Mr. R. M. Grey) had a good deal of discussion with the Governor as to the necessity of raising additional revenue to meet the expenses of administering the New Territory. The latter was in favour of imposing increased light dues and new harbour dues, and this was strongly opposed by the Chamber. It was with great satisfaction that it was learned that the Secretary of State had rejected the proposal to increase the taxes on shipping for the purposes of general revenue.

We have laid particular emphasis upon the attitude so frequently assumed by the Chamber towards officials because it is, in our opinion, this course of criticism which has made and will continue to make the work of the Chamber so valuable. It is pleasant to read Mr. Hewett's remark on this subject, which goes to show that despite differences of opinion, often radical, the Chamber has gained the respect and good will of the officials even when failing to secure the full support it desired.

We have not space to go more fully into this history of the Chamber of Commerce, which is the history of Hongkong for the last fifty years, nor would it be fair to Mr. Hewett to do so; but we cordially recommend his book to all who would gain a clear mental picture of Hongkong's progress and general circumstances.

BANK FAILURE.

BRITISH MINISTER APPROACHED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT] Canton, March 15. Tso Tai Wu of Swatow has reportedly wired to the Canton Viceroy, reporting the difficulty in coming to an understanding with the British Consul regarding the settlement of the affairs of the Tak Man Cheung bank in Swatow, which is bankrupt, and is alleged to have been established by Messrs. Bradley & Co. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has now telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting that the British Minister at Peking be approached in the matter and asked to instruct the British Consul at Swatow to take action in the matter, otherwise the estates will be sold, and the proceeds appropriated to pay off the debts.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of the general managers on Saturday, 25th March, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. is as follows:—We have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910. The net profit, after writing off \$55,811.25 for bad debts and providing for depreciation on buildings and machinery, launches, lighters, &c., and including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amounts to \$80,045.46 from which has to be deducted interim dividend of 15 cents per share \$60,000.00, leaving, to be carried forward to the credit of next year's account \$19,045.46. The result is of course very disappointing as compared with that of last year, and is principally accounted for by a heavy falling off in our local sales, and also in our business with the Philippines, owing to severe competition and the discriminatory duties there in favour of the home product.

Consulting Committee.—During the year the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson resigned his seat on the Consulting Committee, and the Hon. Mr. H. Kewick was appointed in his place. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Sir Paul Clater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. H. Kewick, and Dr. J. W. Noble retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O. D. Gourdin, who are recommended for re-election.

Some of the most striking figures in the profit and loss account and balance sheet are as follows:—Consulting Committee's fees, \$4,000; Bad debts written off, \$55,811.25; Depreciation, \$114,593.17; Sundry Creditors, \$152,641.10; Sundry Debtors, \$223,601.98. The balance sheet shows a total of \$4,714,343.83.

MISHAP TO THE EASTERN

COST OF REPAIRS £10,000.

The E. and A. liner Eastern, which was aground on Salamander Bank, Moreton Bay, for ten days, was floated into Brisbane dock on Feb. 9.

The principal damage is on the port side of the keel, involving the whole of the bottom plating, which is more or less corrugated, from about the fourth hatch to abaft the engine-room. Experts consider that the strength of the ship was not seriously affected.

Captain Taylor stated that it was impossible to present to fully estimate the cost of repairing the ship, but he was of the opinion that it would involve an expenditure of about £10,000. It is stated that there is now nothing to prevent the Eastern from proceeding to her repairing port, which, in this case, is Sydney.

SWATOW.

TO BE STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT] Canton, March 15.

Swatow, owing to its geographical position, is a place of strategic importance. The entrance to the port, flanked by the Ma U mountain on both sides, is very narrow, and cannot admit more than two steamers at a time. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has decided to make Swatow strongly fortified by the erection of land batteries on both sides of the entrance. He has sent deputies to survey the place and they have now submitted a report to the Viceroy, which fully describes the geographical position of Swatow, and its natural facilities. His Excellency has had a plan of the proposed fortifications drawn up, and will soon submit it to the Admiralty for examination and approval.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

A meeting of the above league and open singles championship was held yesterday afternoon, and arrangements were made for the forthcoming season, which will start on the 22nd of April. Mr. F. Howell was elected president, and Mr. A. Ramsey hon. secretary.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court Thursday morning, before Mr. Justice Hazland, the action for slander brought by Wong Chui Kin against a comedy dancer by the name of Chiu Mui Mui came on for hearing.

Mr. Davidson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Harry for the defendant.

Plaintiff's claim against defendant was for \$1,000 for damages for slander.

Defendant counterclaimed the return of certain jewels given to the plaintiff to pawn to enable him to meet certain pressing liabilities.

Mr. Davidson in his opening remarks said that this was a claim for damages for slander, the allegation being that the defendant used certain words of a defamatory character to wit: "You need not be so grand since in the third watch of the night you broke into your mother's room and stole a box of clothes." If the Court was satisfied that such words had been used, there would undoubtedly be no question of the damage which plaintiff would be entitled to. There was a counter-claim against plaintiff for the return of certain articles. The claim was for the return of the articles or in the alternative for damages.

The facts which plaintiff relied upon were shortly these. Plaintiff occupied the house No. 12 Elgin Street. He rented the house from his father-in-law who lived in the adjoining house. Some time last summer defendant took a room in plaintiff's house. Plaintiff and defendant after this became very intimate and frequently went out together. In August or September last defendant, owing to gambling and other extravagances, asked the plaintiff to pawn certain jewellery for her. Later on plaintiff had occasion to pawn some more jewellery for her. In the latter part of September for some reason or other the relations between the two parties became cooler, culminating in defendant being given notice to quit the house. At the expiration of the notice she refused to leave the house and one night came into plaintiff's sitting room and demanded her jewellery, saying that she would not leave the house until all her goods had been returned to her. In the course of the quarrel defendant used the words complained of, in the presence of many people, including plaintiff's father-in-law. The words used were of a defamatory character and if his Honour was satisfied that they were so used, there must be a verdict for the plaintiff.

Evidence was then led.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's cup was played for at the Happy Valley from the 11th to 13th March, with the following results:—

Captain's Cup.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
E. R. Hallifax...	93	16	77
J. Clark...	83	1	82
H. F. Stenham...	89	17	82
Major Caulfield...	89	5	84
A. Ritchie...	94	10	84
Rev. W. Foster.			
Pegg...	85	ser.	85
Capt. Nicholas...	94	9	85
Capt. Spicer...	94	9	85
L. Evans...	100	13	87
45 entries.			
Pool.			
E. R. Hallifax...	93	16	77
J. Clark...	83	1	82
Major Caulfield...	89	5	84
A. Ritchie...	94	10	84
Rev. W. Foster.			
Pegg...	85	ser.	85
Capt. Nicholas...	94	9	85
Capt. Spicer...	94	9	85
L. Evans...	100	13	87
45 entries.			
Winner of cup.			
Winner of pool.			

London, March 7.—Lord Crew's illness will probably involve changes in the Cabinet. Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, are likely to receive peerages in order to strengthen the Government in the House of Lords, while Col. J. E. B. Seely will probably become Secretary of State for War. "Tiji."

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

PARTICULARS WANTED.

The first case called was that in which W. H. W. Loureiro filed a suit against Lau Yau Cheong to recover the sum of \$375.

Mr. Wilson—I appear for the plaintiff, my Lord, and my friend Mr. Harris is for the defendant.

Mr. Harris—I appear for the plaintiff, I think, and my friend is for the defendant (Laughter).

Mr. Wilson—Yes, my Lord, that's so (Laughter). I ask for particulars.

Mr. Harris—I object to particulars. I have already supplied full particulars. I have given the fullest particulars possible. Your Lordship will notice from the writ that I have specified the amount of my fees and so on.

Mr. Wilson—I think discovery will meet the case.

Mr. Harris—There's nothing to discover, except perhaps the ship. A certain amount has been admitted. It's really a question of how much is to be paid.

Mr. Wilson—That's very often the question.

The case was adjourned for a week.

A SPECIAL DEFENCE.

Capt. H. S. Malkin sued J. C. Logan for \$612.50.

Mr. Goldring (for the plaintiff)—I presume my friend consents to judgment?

Mr. Ho Yan Sik—No, I don't consent to judgment.

Mr. Goldring—You don't consent to judgment?

Mr. Ho Yan Sik—I intend to file a notice of special defence.

Mr. Goldring—That's very peculiar. I met defendant in Mr. Almada's office and I was given to understand that what he really required was a little more time.

Mr. Ho Yan Sik—I don't know what happened in Mr. Almada's office. These are my instructions.

Mr. Goldring—I have letters admitting the claim.

His Worship—What's it about?

Mr. Goldring—It's a question of a promissory note.

His Lordship—Perhaps it would be better to adjourn the case?

Mr. Ho Yan Sik—If your Lordship pleases. It's a question of account.

A PECULIAR POSITION.

Mrs. Solomon proceeded against P. A. Pin and another to recover the sum of \$70.

His Lordship (To Mr. Hind)—Whom do you appear for?

Mr. Hind—I think it's the second defendant. At least, I thought it was the second defendant who came and instructed me.

Mr. Harris—Perhaps the bailiff will serve my friend.

Mr. Hind—The bailiff can't serve me.

Mr. Harris—You accept service?

Mr. Hind—No, I don't accept service (Laughter).

Later on, Mr. Hind said that he appeared for both the defendants.

Mr. Harris—Then you accept service?

His Lordship—If he appears for both the defendants, he must accept service.

Mr. Hind—Yes.

The case was adjourned.

A DRESSMAKING CLAIM.

Ho Wai, tailor, sued Miss A. Ratkin and Miss A. Goldstein to recover the sums of \$21 and \$26, respectively, for work done and material supplied.

His Lordship (To first defendant)—Do you owe \$21?

Defendant—He didn't ask me.

His Lordship (To the second defendant)—Do you owe \$26?

Defendant—No, only \$10. He did not make the dress properly.

Mr. Wilson—Perhaps your Lordship will inspect the dress?

His Lordship—No. I think defendant will be satisfied if plaintiff comes to your place and she can show him what she wants.

Defendant—Yes.

Later on, Mr. Wilson said he thought he could settle the matter. He asked for a week's adjournment.

The application was granted.

Later in the morning, Mr. Wilson re-appeared and informed his Lordship that there was a little disagreement about the dress. He asked his Lordship to inspect the dress.

His Lordship—Ask the parties to come into my chamber.

The parties then adjourned to his Lordship's chamber with the dress in defendant's possession.

MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION AGAIN.

Li Wai Tung sued a compatriot to recover the sum of \$1,000, money due for subscriptions to the Money Loan Association, of which he is a member. The claim being proved, judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. Mr. P. X. Almada appeared for the plaintiff.

LOST HIS MONEY IN THE RACES.

S. Greenfield, rattle dealer, of Pedder's Street, sued G. Kidon, under a promissory note.

Mr. Gardiner said defendant was prepared to consent to judgment for \$90.

His Lordship (To plaintiff)—Are you prepared to accept \$90?

Plaintiff—There's \$105 due to me.

His Lordship—That's not the question. Will you take \$90?

Plaintiff—Yes, that is, if he pays at once.

Mr. Gardiner—He can't do that.

Plaintiff stated that the defendant came to his shop and asked for two months in which to pay. He paid \$20 on the 1st of this month, saying that he had lost his salary in the races. They had another interview subsequent to that and he had not seen him since.

Mr. Gardiner asked his Lordship to make an order for instalments. Defendant's salary was \$85 a month which he received from the Hongkong Hotel. He was paying the whole of that into his (Mr. Gardiner's) office to satisfy Indians.

Plaintiff—He gets a salary of \$250.

Mr. Gardiner—It's nothing of the sort. It all depends on what commission he gets.

His Lordship (To plaintiff)—How much time are you prepared to give him?

Plaintiff—Three months.

Mr. Gardiner—He can't possibly pay up in three months.

His Lordship—How much can you pay?

Mr. Gardiner—\$15 a month.

His Lordship entered judgment for \$15 a month, with liberty to apply for an increase of instalment in case plaintiff discovers that defendant's position is more remunerative than had been represented by him.

THE USURER AGAIN.

Harnam Singh, a Sikh of the money-lending class, sued E. Young, an unemployed youth, to recover the sum of \$86 for money lent and interest due. Both parties to the action appeared in person.

In answer to his Lordship, the defendant stated that at present he was out of job and lived on his mother. He had absolutely no means and he did not think he could pay the debt.

His Lordship—Will your mother pay for you?

Defendant—No.

His Lordship—Can't you pay anything at all?

Defendant—Not while I'm out of job.

His Lordship—Can't you make some offer, otherwise judgment will be given against you, and you'll have to go to gaol.

Defendant—Well, I can't pay more than \$3 or \$4 a month.

His Lordship made an order for \$5 to be paid monthly, the first instalment to be due on the 2nd of April, with liberty to apply in the event of defendant securing a situation.

THE STORY OF A DOG-CART.

The On Cheong firm sued D. Kennedy, proprietor of the Kennedy Horse Repository, to recover the sum of \$10, being amount due for work done.

Defendant stated that the work had been done improperly. He had engaged the plaintiff to varnish a dog-cart and the cost of the work was agreed upon at \$10. Instead of varnishing the dog-cart, the plaintiff smeared it with cheap paint and put a little varnish over it.

Sequel.—Judgment for the defendant with costs.

The "Daily Mail" states that the Admiralty will ask for six Dreadnoughts in the Naval Estimates, but will accept five.

Mr. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, firmly favours five while some of the Ministers propose four.

TOMMY'S BEER.

From to-day the soldier's beer will, in the clubs and canteens he frequents, cost him 10 cents a pint!

Last night some vigorous and violent criticism was made as to the policy adopted by the government towards Tommy's beer, and it is distinctly interesting to learn how the soldier stands in Hongkong as compared with the conditions that prevail during his residence at home.

In England he is able to secure a pint of beer for 1.1-2d, and the soldiers of the infantry regiments are in receipt of 1s. 3d. a day. It is an astonishing fact to learn that there are over 1000 men, and these Europeans, to-day in Hongkong in receipt of the sum of \$16 a month. And out of this they have to pay for room boys and all extras, to secure their own cleaning gear, pipe-clay, blacking, &c., and fortunate is a man who is able to have \$10 left out of his pay.

One gentleman, last night, compared this to the money earned by an ordinary rickshaw coolie, and wondered how the government could inflict such a penalty as the withdrawal of the rebate on the liquor of the "fighting man."

Discussing further, the soldier's sympathiser asked how he thought Tommy compared with the average civilian in Hongkong when the former handed a 5 cent piece to the rickshaw coolie for his fare, while the civilian gave 10 cents.

Tommy was in receipt of \$16 a month, the civilian anything from \$300 up. The soldier, it should be remembered, had to provide any white clothes he desired out of his own pocket, as well as any boots and extras other than those supplied by the Army authorities.

Life here was not to be compared from the expenditure point of view with that which existed in the barracks at home. He also remarked that it was wonderful how some of the men lived here with a wife and two to five children.

The abandonment of the rebate was considered a great hardship.

Asked as to the cash taken, the interviewee said: "You give Tommy a \$10 bill and see what he will do with it. He does not bring it to his club or canteen. He goes down town to get 80c over the ten dollars for it, and he takes hundreds of dollars—almost every cent of the money—in silver, and this again means a tremendous loss for the government has done nothing to improve the sad condition of affairs which has existed in our currency for years past."

It was also brought to our notice that the Naval Yard officials, in every capacity, are in receipt of Colonial allowances. Some of the men at home would be in receipt of 35s or more a week. Here men engaged in the Naval Yard are sometimes in receipt of \$1200 to \$1500 a year as salary, whilst their Colonial allowances runs to \$2000 a year. This great contrast between the two services naturally tends to make the army by no means popular, and these figures show how hard pushed is the soldier as compared with the men who serve in a minor capacity in a Naval Yard.

From a Colonial view point to tax the drink of these men is not wrong, should impose no hardship, and would not do so were they properly paid by the Imperial Government, whose bounden duty it is to see them well provided for; it is to that quarter they should look for recompense rather than to a Colony already overburdened by an excessive military contribution.

Pay them, and let them contribute their quota of tax in common with the rest of us—high and low alike, each his portion.

LAWN TENNIS.

Only two games were played yesterday in the Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:—

Event "B" Single Handicap. "A" CLASS.

Captain R. D. Crawford, R.A. (owes 30) beat s.s. Moore (owes 15); 6-1, 6-3.

Doubles Handicap "B" Class. Lieut. Attwood, R.N. and Lieut. Annheim, R.N. (owes 15) beat C. M. Alport and A. Temperley (owes 15); 6-0, 6-3.

Colonel S. D. Turnbull, retired list, has succumbed to injuries received in an encounter with a wounded leopard near Islamabad in Kashmir.

SHARE REPORT.

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